

The Hongkong Telegraph.

N^o. 2865

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £180,000.

LONDON:
Head Office, 40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office, 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, and Sells, Buys, or
Issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for
Collection, and Transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Fixed for 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
Fixed for 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.
E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

Insurances.

£1,000 STG. Payable at Age 55, or
at death if previous—may be secured by
a payment at the rate of—
£ 7 7 6 per quarter if commenced at age
(in 10) 20
£ 8 14 2 25
£ 10 11 2 30
£ 13 4 10 35
£ 17 15 8 40
£ 27 12 6 45

AFTER the Policy has been three years in
force—the Policy-holder will be entitled
to receive application a Free Paid-up Policy
for proportionate amount of the Sum Assured,
as explained in Prospectus, should he wish to
discontinue payment of premiums.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong
982-1] STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on
favourable terms.
Current rates and a guaranteed Bonus equal
to that paid by the local Offices.

GEORGE R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents,
No. 1, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1891. [514]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE
ASSURANCE COMPANY IN
LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and
LIFE at Current Rates.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1890. [66]

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 14th November, 1890. [1567]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000.
The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
HONGKONG, 1st February, 1891. [1216]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAILS 600,000, £555,153-33.
EQUAL TO £315,000-00.
RESERVE FUND

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SHU, Esq. LO YUEN MOON, Esq.
LOU TAO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES on all parts of the
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,
HONGKONG, 17th December, 1890. [1250]

Masonic.

ST. JOHN LODGE

OF HONGKONG,
No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
named Lodge will be held in FRANKLIN'S
HALL, Zealand Street, TO-MORROW, the 12th
instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting
Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1891. [1830]

NOTICE.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

OWING to the COMPANY'S REMOVAL
to their Steam Factory at Wanchai at the
end of the current month, their large and
splendidly made Stock of HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE at their Show-room, Connaught
House, Queen's Road Central, is now offered
during this month at greatly reduced prices.
MARINBURK FURNITURE CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 9th June, 1891. [1810]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 13th June, 1891, commencing at 2.30 p.m.,
at his Sale Rooms, Duddell Street,
A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising—

SILK COVERED CENTRE OTTOMAN,
DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, Handsome
Ornate Inlaid French CABINET, Walnut Inlaid
CARD TABLE, LACE CURTAINS, CORNICE
POLE and RUGS, OIL PAINTINGS, WATER
COLORS, ONE TAPESTRY CARPET.
Two COTTAGE PIANOS, BOOK CASES,
OFFICE DESK with Chubb's Lock, One Large
Chubb's SAFE, One Double BARRELED GUN,
BOOKS, CURIOS, FANCY TABLES, &c., &c.
DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, DINNER
WAGGONS, CROCKERY, GLASS and
PLATED WARE, &c., &c.
BRASS and DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEAD
and WIRE MATTRESS, very fine English-
made MAHOGANY WARDROBE, 7 feet 6 ins.,
with Glass Center Door, CARVED TEAK-
WOOD WARDROBES with Beveled Glass,
Marble-top WASH STANDS, DRESSING
TABLES, &c., &c.
A FRENCH CAROM TABLE, &c.
&c., &c.

A quantity of JEWELRY and GOLD
WATCHES.
The above will be on view on Friday p.m.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1891. [842]

To be Let.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO LET,
KNUTSFORD TERRACE,
KOWLOON.

HOUSES with 5 ROOMS, including Bath-
rooms, Tennis Courts, Good view and
Healthy situation. Rent and Taxes \$32, a
month.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1891. [482]

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession.
No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL.

OFFICES—above Messrs. Douglas, Laprak
& Co.'s Premises.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1890. [49]

TO LET,
BAHAR LODGE, THE PEAK.
R. B. LOT No. 59.

THIS desirable residence with Gas laid on
to be Let Furnished or Unfurnished.
Apply to
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND
AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1891. [710]

TO LET.
NOS. 25 & 27, ELGIN STREET, behind
the Old Union Church.

Apply to
ACHEE & Co.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1891. [40]

TO BE LET.
THE Premises now in our occupation, known
as "CONNAUGHT HOUSE," in Queen's
Road Central.

Possession from 1st July next.
For further particulars, apply to
THE MARINBURK FURNITURE CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1891. [817]

TO BE LET.
A N exceedingly comfortable and cool 6
ROOMED HOUSE.

Apply to
THE SECRETARY,
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.
HOUSES at Mountain View near Plunkett's
Gap Hill District, consisting of 5 or 6
large dwelling rooms with every convenience.
These houses overlook both sides of the island
and are cool, comfortable and healthy.

Apply to
JOHN A. JUPP,
Secretary,
The Austin Arms Hotel,
and
Building Company, Ltd.

35 & 40, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1891. [136]

TO LET.
NO. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

"HOUSE in Pokfulam Road, "Nullah Side,"
ROOMS in College Chambers,
OFFICES and CHAMBERS in Connaught
House, Queen's Road Central.

OFFICES in Victoria Buildings,
No. 3, FIDDER'S HILL.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1891. [13]

NOTICE.

GUTHRIE'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS
1, Lo House Road are suitably lighted to
produce all styles of Portraits in any weather.
CABINETS from \$5 a dozen.
CARTE DE VISITE from \$3 a dozen.
LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black &
White.

IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c.
NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the
Surrounding Islands.
Special Prices always ready.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1890. [1810]

Intimations.

ESTABLISHED 1875.

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & CO.,

(From J. Broadwood & Son and Collard & Collard.)
PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSIC and all kinds of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Sale, Hire, or
Purchase by easy MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Ship Pianos, Transposing-Pianos, Old Pianos
taken in exchange.

PIANO TUNING:
Once in two months \$25 per year.
Once a month and INCLUDING all repairs of a minor nature, and the
keeping of the Piano in good order and condition \$48 "

Single Tuning \$5.
Single Tune and RE-BUILDING of Pianos, Organs, &c., a specialty. We have had 16 YEARS
extensive, practical experience in China, and all our TUNERS and REPAIRERS have been trained in
the best factories in England. Estimates Free and Work Guaranteed.

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & CO.,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,
and at London, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF THE
SWAN FOUNTAIN PEN.

THE "Swan" is a Mable, Todd & Co. Gold Pen joined to a rubber reservoir to hold any kind
of ink, which it supplies to the writing point in a continuous flow. It will hold ink enough
for two days' constant work, or a week's ordinary writing, and can be filled with as little trouble,
as to wind a watch.

With the cover over the gold nib it is carried in the pocket like a pencil, to be used anywhere.
A purchaser may try a pen a few days, and, if by chance the writing point does not suit his
hand, exchange it for another without charge.

There are various points to select from, BROAD, MEDIUM and FINE.
The Gold Pens in the "Swans" are Mable, Todd & Co.'s famous make. They are 14-carat
tempered gold, very handsome, and positively unaffected by any kind of ink. They are polished
with selected polished hidium.

They will not penetrate the paper, and writer's cramp is unknown among users of Gold Pens.
They are a perfect revelation to those who know nothing about Gold Pens.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

ROBERT LANG & CO.

NEW HATS.
BLACK, GREY AND BROWN FELTS
SINGLE TERAI HATS
(ALL SHADES).

STRAW AND PITH HATS.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1891. [136]

W. POWELL & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED A FRENCH MAIL.
NEW FEATHERS,
NEW FLOWERS,
NEW HATS,
NEW ORNAMENTS,
NEW RIBBONS,
NEW SHAPES,
&c., &c., &c.

W. POWELL & CO.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1891. [6]

W. BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED
COLONIAL YEAR BOOK, 1891.
Men and Women of the Times 1891.
The Colliery Manager's Handbook.
Sentinel's Art, by Harry Quilter.
Ramsay's Mineralogy.
Palgrave's Chairman's Handbook.
Salter's Black Gut Tennis Bats.
The Demon
The Champion

Solid Soled Tennis Shoes.
Brown Russia Shoes.
Large quantities of New Light Reading.
Merrett's Land Surveying.
Matheson's Aid Book to Engineering Enter-
prise Abroad.
A 1 Telegraph Code.
Miss Bird's Japan.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1891. [159]

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

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UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day commenced business as
MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENT at Hongkong and Canton under the style
of SHEWAN & Co.
Mr. CHARLES ALEXANDER TOMES will
sign the Firm's name.

ROBT. SHEWAN.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1891. [837]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company from this
date.

SHEWAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1891. [834]

THE YANG-TSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned has been appointed
ACTING AGENT for the above Association
from this date.

C. MURRAY ADAMSON,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1891. [833]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS for the above Line of Steamers
in Hongkong and China.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1891. [823]

"SHIRE" LINE.

THE Undersigned have this day been
appointed AGENTS for the above Line of
Steamers in Hongkong and China.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1891. [813]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "CARDIGANSHIR,"
FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON,
AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at
Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice
to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-
MORROW.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 17th inst., will be subject to
rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 17th
inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1891. [811]

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LONDON, LIVERPOOL
AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship
"FINGSUET" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed at their risk into the Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery
may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all claims must be
sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before
Noon, on the 12th inst., or they will not be
recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 12th inst., at 4 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any
Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 12th
inst. will be subject to rent.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice
to the contrary be given before 10 a.m., To-
morrow.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1891. [812]

UNION LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "EKE,"
Captain Watson, having arrived from the
above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the
Undersigned for countersignature and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from along-
side.

The Steamer is berthed at Kowloon Piers and
Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once
landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.
All damaged cargo must be examined on
Monday, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1891. [826]

NOTICE.
JEYES'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS
COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYES WOOD PRESERVER OR
ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been
appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale
of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and
are prepared to supply quantities to suit
purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special
terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief
Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board,
London, says
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, 19th June 1890. [1810]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BANGKOK (DIRECT).
THE Company's Steamship
"KONG BENG."

Captain J. B. Jackson, will be despatched for
the above Port TO-MORROW, the 12th instant,
at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1891. [812]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.
THE Company's Steamship
"HAILONG."

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the
above Ports TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at
Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1890. [839]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR MOJI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA,
VIA INLAND SEA.

THE Steamship
"CARDIGANSHIRE,"
Captain Jenkins, will be despatched as above
on or about the 12th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1891. [811]

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY.
(Calling at Colombo if sufficient inducement
offers).

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"THIBET,"
Captain L. M. Wither, R.N.R. will leave for
the above places on SATURDAY, the 13th inst.,
at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1891. [829]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI
AND KOBE.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"VERONA,"
Captain F. H. Seymour, will leave for the above
places on SATURDAY, the 13th June, at day-
light.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1891. [13]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Steamship
"PATHAN,"
Captain Roy, will be despatched on the 14th inst.

For Freight, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1891. [599]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND
Ports, and taking through Cargo to New
Zealand, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship
"MENMUIR,"
Captain H. Craig, will be despatched for the
above Ports on TUESDAY, the 16th June, at
Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1891. [784]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FOR HONOLULU.

THE Company's underrated Steamships
will leave YOKOHAMA for HONOLULU
direct, as under—
"MIKE MARU" 27th June.

Through Bills of Lading will be granted from
Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1891. [681]

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, ADEN, HOEDDAH,
MASSAWAH, SUAKIM, JEDDAH, SUZ,
PORT SAID, BRINDISI,
TRIESTE, VENICE AND FUME.

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Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.

CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

A REFRESHING WHOLESOME DRINK.

**DAKIN'S
LEMON SQUASH.**
A VERITABLE LEMON SQUASH
AERATED, COOLING, THIRST
QUENCHING.

PER DOZEN 50 CENTS.
(Telephone No. 6a.)

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 4th May, 1891.



BY APPOINTMENT.

WINES AND SPIRITS.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted
with automatic Siam Machinery of the
latest and most approved kind, and
we are well able to compete in
quality with the best
English Makers.

The finest ingredients only are used, and the
almost care and cleanliness are exercised
in the manufacture throughout.

**LARGE BOMBAY
"SODAS"**

We continue to supply large bottles as
heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of
our Customers who prefer to have them to the
ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS,
whenever practicable, are despatched by first
steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and
placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and
the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties
when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on applica-
tion.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is,
"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG,"
And all signed messages addressed thus
will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always
kept ready in Stock—

PURE AERATED WATERS
SODA WATER

LEMONADE
POTASH WATER

LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER

TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE

GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty
or greasy, or that appear to have been used
for any other purpose than that of containing
Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used
again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

BIRTH.

On the 3rd June, the wife of L. B. BRETTON,
Esq., of a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1891.

MR. KESWICK'S SHARE BILL.

Mr. J. J. Keswick's philanthropic crusade
against share gambling in this colony, by
the introduction of an Ordinance to
amend the law in respect of the sale of
shares in companies registered under the
Companies Ordinance 1865 to 1886 and in
other joint-stock Companies, will be
resumed at the meeting of the Legislative
Council convened for to-morrow after-
noon, when the hon. member will
move the second reading of the
sensational bill. Whatever may be the
fate of this proposed revolution in the
stock exchange business of Hongkong—
and that there is at least great room for
improvement on the existing unsatisfactory
modus operandi no one can deny—it must,
we think, be obvious to all impartial
observers that the promoter of the new
bill can have taken but very little trouble
in studying the actual position of affairs
and in devising a reasonable and at the
same time effective remedy for the crying
defects of a corrupt and rotten system
which have for years been notorious.

This Journal has at various times during
the past ten years critically handled in its
various phases the very large share busi-
ness carried on in the colony, and recognising
the entirely irresponsible characters of the men
and methods employed in such an important
branch of our commercial life, we have
forcibly and emphatically suggested the
absolute necessity which existed for safe-
guarding the large interests at stake by
placing all share contracts on a recognised
legal basis, and by judiciously restricting
within reasonable limits the so-called "time
bargains" which have caused so much
trouble. This Journal was the first to
publicly suggest that a short Act compelling
the numbers of all shares sold for forward

delivery to be entered on the deed of
contract might possibly obviate many of
the existing evils; but we could not fail to
recognise that this was a direct, and might
prove a vexatious and even dangerous
interference with the freedom of contract,
and we had far greater hopes of the
efficacy of a properly constituted Stock
Exchange, with legitimate brokers, duly
licensed and substantially guaranteed. A
very great deal of the trouble in share
dealing circles here has been caused by the
legion of non-descript who called themselves
brokers, and who recklessly acted as go-
between for "short-sellers" who never
possessed any shares and bogus buyers
who never had any money. The extra-
ordinary disclosures elicited in the cross-
examination of the plaintiff, and his
attendant army of ragamuffins who
described themselves as brokers, in the
Brandt v. Fraser-Smith libel suit, very
clearly showed the nakedness of the land
in this direction. Most of these enter-
prising touts have long since found their
occupation gone, having been literally
starved out when the gambling mania
cooled down, and it is certain that they
would never have come into existence but
for the loose and notoriously dishonest
manner in which share transactions were
generally worked. We still consider that
licensed and guaranteed brokers, with
a strictly regulated Stock Exchange
rigidly excluding all "jobbers" and other
black sheep, would meet the evils of the
present slipshod system; Mr. Keswick is
of a different opinion, and he seeks to find
a remedy by trying to place on our local
statute book an almost obsolete enactment
known as *Leman's Act* (30 and 31 *Victoria*,
chap. 29), which in practice has been and
is a dead-letter on the London Stock
Exchange, owing to the impossibility of
transacting business in the ordinary way
if its provisions were observed. And if
passed in its present form, it will be a
dead-letter in the Hongkong Share Market,
or that once flourishing institution will be
compelled to "put up the shutters" and
at once cease active operations.

Mr. Keswick has displayed no originality
in drafting his bill, nor does he appear to
have bestowed any time in research; in
fact, he has simply copied chap. 29 of 30
and 31 *Victoria* with all its grammatical
barbarities and unintelligible legal jargon.
Probably the hon. gentleman has so far
been satisfied to have his proposed reform
brought forward in any shape, however
crude and unsatisfactory, relying on the
necessary amendments being made when
the bill is in committee. We think it would
have been very much better had Mr.
Keswick drafted an original ordinance,
utilising his vast local knowledge of the
defects of the system he seeks to abolish
in amending the crudities of an Act which,
as it now stands, goes far beyond the
requirements of this colony. Let there be
no misunderstanding on this subject, as
it is one of vast importance to all
concerned. If it is Mr. Keswick's
desire to completely abolish contracts
for future delivery in shares, *Leman's Act*,
if strictly enforced, will no doubt
accomplish that object; but if his idea
is merely to prevent the reckless and
wholesale gambling which has in the past
proved so disastrous, the pruning knife
must be applied to the proposed new
Ordinance with no niggardly hand.

Leman's Act was passed in consequence
of the serious troubles which resulted from
the large amount of speculation in Bank
shares from 1864 to 1866, which caused
great fluctuations in their prices. That
speculation, with all its attendant evils, has
been practically repeated in this colony
during the past few months in connection
with the shares of the Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking Corporation. The
"bull" movement produced the desired
result of raising the prices of the shares far
above their real value, prices that
neither the dividends nor the prospects
justified; then the "bears" commenced
to operate, and their operations caused a
rapid fall in rates. In the case of the London
banks, both shareholders and depositors
became alarmed, a panic ensued, the
banks were "run," many had to stop
payment, and others, whose large deposits
enabled them to weather the storm, suffered
a serious depreciation in the value of their
shares; in the case of the Hongkong
Bank, the shares lately have certainly
depreciated to an alarming extent, but the
real grievance would seem to be that the
"bears" who forced up the stock to
ridiculously high rates, and their army of
satellites and followers, have been, like
that speculative engineer we have al-
ready heard about, "hoist with their own petard."
That, in brief, is the history of *Leman's Act*,
and to quote Mr. STURTEVANT's
useful work on "The Law relating
to Betting, Time-bargains and Gaming"—
"there were many reasons why banks and
bank shares should be protected in future
from such onslaughts and the disastrous
results consequent thereon, so this Act
was passed voiding all contracts for the

sale of shares which at the time of the
contract could not be specifically identified;
contracts which the vendor could only
perform by going and purchasing in the
market himself."

As we have already stated, *Leman's Act* is a
dead-letter on the London Stock Exchange,
that institution, for the reasons given above,
entirely disregarding its provisions; and
a properly organised Stock Exchange in
Hongkong could doubtless establish a
similar practice with perfect safety,
although, of course, such practice would
not necessarily bind the outside public.
It may perhaps interest Mr. Keswick
and his supporters to know that Mr.
W. G. AINSLIE, member of Parliament for
Lonsdale, has recently been endeavoring
to pass an almost similar measure through
the House of Commons—that is similar in
principle. Mr. AINSLIE wishes to deal
with warrants for the forward delivery of
pig iron in exactly the same way that Mr.
Keswick proposes to deal with the scrip
of joint stock companies—his bill if carried
will compel every contract for the sale
of warrants to bear the number and
specification of the scrip. This Pig Iron
Bill was to meet determined opposition
from the Glasgow members, who contend
that a warrant store will be quite useless
if a free market in warrants is not to be
allowed, and that it is impossible to have a
free market if selling forward is to be pro-
hibited. Mr. AINSLIE denies having any
desire to prevent contracts for future
delivery, but it is pointed out that whether
he desires it or not, he will certainly do so
if he carries his point of compelling every
contract for the sale of warrants to bear
the number and specification of the scrip.
This bill, it will therefore be seen, is
exactly on all fours with Mr. Keswick's
proposed Ordinance, and its effects, if
carried, will be exactly similar as regards
warrants for iron as the effects of our
local measure with regard to share
transactions. But Mr. AINSLIE's bill has
apparently no prospect of being carried,
and although we fully recognise the
necessity for some substantial measure of
reform to greatly curtail the extravagant
license that has been indulged in by
irresponsible brokers in "time-bargains,"
we should regret to see Mr. Keswick's
Ordinance, in its present form, become the
law of this colony. The principle of *casual*
employment applies with equal force to gambling
principals and unscrupulous brokers, and
it is not so easy to perceive why the
legislative machinery of the colony should
be set in motion for the special protection
of either one or the other. Where the
general public are concerned it becomes
quite another matter, and if Mr. Keswick
and his colleagues succeed in amending
the proposed Ordinance so as to "afford
ample protection to the public, without
unduly pressing on the legitimate share
business of the colony, its effects can
scarcely fail to prove beneficial.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
June 3rd.
The financial situation in the Argentine
Republic is daily becoming more serious.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DIFFICULTY.
The Admiral of the French squadron at St.
George's Bay has warned the Newfoundlanders
not to sell salt to the Americans. The British
Government has called the attention of France
to this infraction of British sovereign rights.

THE BEHRING SEA FISHING DISPUTE.
In the House of Commons, the bill to prohibit
sealing in Behring Sea until May 1892, provided
Russia will also consent to abstain, has been
read a second time.

THE BACCARAT SCANDAL.
June 4th.
In his evidence in the suit for libel now being
tried, Colonel Gordon Cumming admitted that
he did nothing to clear himself out the scandal
was made public. The Prince of Wales testified
to the friendship existing between himself and
Colonel Gordon Cumming, and stated that he
saw nothing of the cheating referred to, but he
was obliged to believe the unimpeachable statement
of others that the plaintiff had been detected
cheating.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.
The Mutual steamer *Myrina* passed through
Singapore on Thursday last, after having taken
in 800 tons of coal.

The death is reported from Java of Miss Amelia
Sanley, of the Stanley Opera Co. The vivacious
and promising young artist succumbed to
cholera.

SENATOR BLAIR recently said to an interviewer
that he believed the Chinese mission "the most
important that the United States maintain with
any foreign country." And yet the Son of
Heaven and the Tung-shi Yamen declines to
receive Blair as United States Minister at any
price.

At a private meeting of shareholders in the
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited,
held this morning, it was decided to
appoint Messrs. Shaw & Co. as General
Managers. The decision, however, requires the
confirmation of an extraordinary meeting which
will be held shortly.

THE corrected Census returns for Glasgow show
that, including the suburbs which go to make up
"greater Glasgow," a grand total of 771,275 is
reached, being an increase of 95,976 on 1881.
Edinburgh shows a total of 261,203, an increase
of 26,801 on 1881.

GRAT preparations had been made in Canton
for the annual Dragon Festival, which
commenced to-day, but the heavy rains which
have fallen in the City of Rams for some days
past, proved a general damper to the grand
procession of boats originally intended.

The Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play
the following programme at the Barrack Square
to-morrow, commencing at 7.30 p.m.:

March "Forward" (Scottish) (Scottish)
"The Bonnie Boat" (Scottish) (Scottish)
"The Bonnie Boat" (Scottish) (Scottish)
"The Bonnie Boat" (Scottish) (Scottish)
"The Bonnie Boat" (Scottish) (Scottish)
"The Bonnie Boat" (Scottish) (Scottish)

THERE are 11,000,000 square miles of land in
Africa, but only 2,000,000 remain under the
cultivation of native rulers. The other 9,000,000
are divided between France, England, Germany
and other European countries. France has the
largest territory, but England has the most
valuable. This is a pretty state of affairs,
Kerriatin brethren. Wholesale robbery is no
crime when it is perpetrated by Christian nations
by the aid of bayonets, rum, and the bible.

In reference to the recent competition between
the Rifle Associations of Hongkong, Singapore,
and Shanghai, the *Free Press* suggests that a
joint scheme be drawn up for an annual rifle
match between the three ports, and that a
suitable trophy be provided by them for the
match, to be held for the year by the winning
colony, the trophy to be entrusted, as the case
may be, to the President of the Shanghai
Municipality, the Governor of Hongkong, or
the Governor of the Straits Settlements. The
suggestion seems feasible enough.

THE *Phang Gassie*, commenting upon the
trade troubles there, has no hesitation in saying
that, far from being on the verge of hopeless
bankruptcy, most of the Chinese and Chinese
traders of Penang are financially sound. There
are, it says, doubtless many who have lost money,
and are in a small minority, and very few are
hopelessly involved. Such at least is the opinion
of the bankers and European merchants. At the
same time that journal admits that there are
among the Chinese some who are in a hopeless
state of insolvency, one or two of whom may
only avoid bankruptcy owing to the forbearance
of the banks.

THE person who has our big black retriever dog
"Hero" in duress, will be wise to return
him to this office without delay. He strayed
from home about a month ago but as he wore
a brass collar with his owner's name and address
legibly engraved thereon, and as he knows his
way to Pedder's Hill as well as any "chit"
collector in the colony, we have hitherto felt
little anxiety as to his whereabouts. However,
we have now waited long enough. No reward
will be offered—encouraging professional dog-
stealers is a most reprehensible practice—and
if after this date "Hero" should be found in the
possession of any person who is yearning after
the customary \$10, a little scene in the police
court will inevitably follow.

THE NEW GAMBLING ORDINANCE.
"Well, what are you doing?" I said to a friend,
"What way of amusement to-day?"

For Euchre and Poker, I understand,
Are rapidly passing away.

And Whist, that glorious game of games,
Has had an unlimited reign;

With Chess, Backgammon and Cribbage too,
Are all of them on the wane.

The donkeys no longer are losing their tails,
The *Jan-yan* parties are through;

The domineering players are all chased to death,
So what is there now left to do?

"We play," she answered, with blush and smile,
"A game full of wonderful tricks."

"But it's just too sweet—have you heard of it?"
They call it Tiddley Winks."

THE traffic of Liverpool is certainly enormous.
In 1889, 44,000 vessels passed in and out of
Liverpool. Of these, 38,015, used the City and
Channel, passing the Crosby Light-ship and
Asker Spit, and 6,000, went through the
narrow Mersey, and out of the Mersey was 120 steam
and sailing vessels a day. Anything which
stands in the way of such trade, which renders
the navigation dangerous or only a little more
difficult, which causes the loss of time, should be
done away with. There are in Liverpool sixty
lines of steamers trading "foreign"; sixty
different house flags can be counted in the city,
and on any day of the year, which breeze without
these include a few of the coasting trade, or those
sailing to and from Ireland. In the same year,
1889, the customs returns for Liverpool were
"inward," \$3,863,381 tons of shipping and
"outward," \$3,797,442. This was an increase
of nearly 600,000 tons on the previous year.

COOLIE emigration to Borneo should boom now.
Someday last month E. C. Van Marle, manager
of the Labuk Planting Company, and his
brother, an assistant on the estate of the
same company, were tried in Sandakan
before Judge Beeson and a jury on a charge of
having tortured some coolies employed on the
estate with a view to extort a confession from
them with respect to some money that had been
stolen. Both defendants pleaded guilty to the
common assault, but both were found guilty of
the charge. E. C. Van Marle was sentenced to
one year's imprisonment with hard
labour, and ordered to pay a fine of \$3,000, and
undergo a further term of six months' imprison-
ment, while his brother was sentenced to six
months' imprisonment and fined \$1,000, in
default a further term of three months' imprison-
ment. Two manders who were also implicated
turned Queen's evidence, and escaped, but a
couple of estate policemen were sentenced to
three months' imprisonment each for participat-
ing in the assault, which, it is alleged, was of a
particularly atrocious description.

A CORRESPONDENT in terms of great dependency
and disgust predicts that within eighteen
months the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. will
be wholly in the hands of Germans. We readily
believe it—but why not? This is a free-trade
colony, and if English and Chinese shrewd
speculators, operators, scientists, experts, &c. *ad hoc*
genus omnia, only succeeded in bringing what
ought to be a paying and prosperous
industry to the verge of ruin, there is no valid
reason why our enterprising German fellow-
citizens should not have a free hand in exploit-
ing the hitherto untapped business. If
order out of chaos and at least something better
than the hollow and ridiculous imposition on a
ready-made body of people. The true history of the
Green Island Cement Co., from its inception to
the transfer of the general management to
Messrs. Arnold Karberg & Co., has yet to be
written, and the day may not be very far
distant when it will be, and that in very
plain English. Our correspondents' patriotic
feelings we can quite appreciate, but are unable
to understand why he should object to the control
of the company being in the hands of Germans.
If the company is really, as he is doing wonders
under all circumstances,

AN extradition Treaty has been concluded
between the Rajah of Sarawak and the British
North Borneo Government.

We positively decline to publish personal attacks
on private individuals unless proper authoriza-
tion be given by the name and address of the writer.
The writers of correspondence dealing with
public affairs or criticizing the doings of public
men, of course come under our standing rule.
We have had to give this special notice as a
number of letters have lately been sent to us
for anonymous publication which are merely
malicious personal attacks, unjustifiably abusive
and grossly libellous. Of course our readers do
not require to be informed that these letters
have been so treated and disgracefully vilified by
reference to the all-powerful and unscrupulous
correspondents in the *China Mail* for the
past week or two, and that the writers are
chiefly persons who went in wholesale to
make money at gambling in shares, and now
that they have lost the odd trick, find a doubtful
consolation in blackguarding and abusing the
man they deliberately attempted to get the best of.

H.M.S. *Pigmy* ran aground on Sulphur Point,
Whampoa, during her passage up to Canton on
Tuesday afternoon. It appears that as the
vessel was approaching the bend a junk got
right in her way, and the only alternatives were
to run down the junk, with a probable loss of
life, or let the *Pigmy* take the ground on the
mud. The pilot in charge, Mr. Specially,
adopted the latter course, and the ship was
once stuck fast. Efforts were made without
delay to get her off the bank, and the Chinese
Customs launch *Fu-mun-tai* was requisitioned
to lend a hand in towing. Misfortunes never
come singly; the *Fu-mun-tai* had scarcely
started operations when the hawser broke and
fouled the launch's propeller, causing her to haul
off to repair damages, and while the crew of the
launch were endeavoring to clear the propeller,
the *Pigmy*, favored by the rising tide, suddenly
shot off the mud and collided with the *Fu-mun-
tai*, knocking her about a bit but fortunately
without serious injury. The *Pigmy*, then
steamed on to Canton, reaching the anchorage
off Shamoen without further mishap. We under-
stand that she sustained no damage whatever.

ON the arrival of the *Cardiganshire* from
Singapore yesterday it was reported that an
attempt had been made to drug and rob some
of the deck passengers, and two Chinamen were
arrested. At the Magistracy this morning one
of the passengers deposed that on the 8th inst.
defendants came and asked him if he wanted a
drink. Being one of those who never refuse a
wet, he "didn't mind if he did," and was given
a bowl of sweet potato water. After disparting
on this fiddly field, along with five other thirty
ones, giddiness resulted from the debauch. "We
could not speak, but we could see"—double,
perhaps. They saw one of the prisoners take
a pillow-box and \$17. The other prisoner was
asked, but he thought one over, and by reason
had hanged himself in the cell at Taim-tai-
with his queue. This tragedy in two acts has
fetched the Office Post, who declines to be
suppressed—says if we insist he'll go and do
likewise. So here he is—

To hang or to go? was the conundrum.
Whether to pick his caskum like a man.
Simply for treating pals to some poisoned rum,
And then annexing of their *sap chit ngan*,
Or with a turn of his own pigtail coil
"Shuffle the mortal" off, and Justice fell.

Mr. FEMBERTON Willard, who, in association
with Mr. Sheridan, brought the admirable
"Dorothy Company" to the East about two
years ago, arrived in Singapore from Australia
with a strong operative company on Wednesday
last. The *Free Press* says that the Willard
troupe consists of twenty-one performers, and
is therefore numerically stronger than the
previous company. The chief artists are Miss
St. John, leading soprano; Miss Deaver, mace-
dona; Miss Vera Pater, mezzo-soprano; Miss
Hickson (soprano); Miss Royal, soprano;
Miss Triggs, premiere danseuse; and Misses
Brooks, Roberts, Swift, Macdonald, Shields and
Norman. Among the gentlemen of the company
are Mr. W. Walthe, leading tenor, who was
Madame Pater's tenor in that lady's
oratorio concerts in Australia, and who will be
well remembered in this colony in connection
Emile Melville's and "The Mascotte"
opera companies; Mr. Philip Verdon, baritone;
Mr. Fearney, second tenor; Mr. Saxby,
dramatic comedian; Mr. Fred Westwood,
comedian; and Mr. T. Zepplin, conductor.
The Company intend to play every night
during a short season in Singapore. Their
repertoire consists of such popular favourites as
"Paul Jones," "Maritana," "Les Maitreux
Noirs," "Dorothy," "The Beggar-Student," "The
Bohemian Girl," "Falks," "Le Tambour-Major,"
"Yeoman of the Guard," "Faust," and "Rip
van Winkle." The company possess a magni-
ficent wardrobe, and very fine scenery. Mr.
Willard considers the company even stronger,
dramatically and musically, than the previous
one.

THAT ghoul of local gutter journalism "Brownie"
thought fit in his last Saturday night's blubber
of unvarnished hog-wash in the *China Mail*
to hold forth as follows:—"That commercial
class has been a favourite note of the croaker
this week. That one veteran house has been
pointed at, the fall of which would revive regrets
equal only to those felt here in 1866. That all
right-thinking men have nothing but withering
contempt for those who roll round their tongues
like a sweet morsel the misfortunes of their
fellows, even *before* the misfortunes become
evident. 'Now, what does the cowardly
scoundrel who wrote the last sentence quoted
mean to insinuate? Who are 'those who whorled
the misfortunes of their fellows, even *before* the
misfortunes become evident?' Does this white-
livered disgrace to a British community contend
that any such contemptible sneaks exist in
Hongkong outside the *China Mail* office and
its brigade of anonymous correspondents—the
bravos of the local press? 'If so, why doesn't
he name them, and show his own *dent* side by
appending his own name to the indictment?'
Afraid of being kicked, we suppose! 'But is
there the least bit of truth in the insinuation
that anybody in Hongkong gleated over the
failure of Messrs. Russell & Co. *before* the mis-
fortune became evident—or for the matter of
that since? We don't believe it. On the 3rd
inst., we informed our readers, on the most
reliable authority, of the failure of the famous
"Kee Cheong" hong; both the *Daily Press* and
China Mail, which pretend to be independent
newspapers, had the same sources of information
available, but neither of these despicable "rags"
whose existence would appear to be mainly
justified as advertisement touts, favored its
readers with the slightest information on a
matter of great interest to the commercial com-
munity, although the facts were generally well
known. In fact, that very day the Shanghai
branch of the old firm had duly announced its
suspension. The *Daily Press* and *China Mail*
were apparently afraid of publishing news of
the highest importance lest their advertisement
columns should suffer, and the latter wretched
abortion of a newspaper actually found refuge
in false insinuations (anonymously published of
course) which now roll back with ten-fold force
on "Brownie" and the meanly scold he is
supposed to represent."

Mr. SEXTON, the original exploiter of Raub,
arrived in Singapore on the 4th inst. from
Australia. He was to go on to Raub next day.

A REGULAR meeting of Temperance Lodge,
No. 1105, E.C.C., will be held in Freemasons'
Hall, Zealand Street, on Tuesday, the 15th inst.,
at 8 o'clock for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren
are cordially invited.

THE SANITARY BOARD.
The ordinary meeting of the Sanitary Board
was held this afternoon. The Registrar-General
presided, and there were present Dr. Ayres, Dr.
Cantile, Mr. Humphreys, and Mr. Wong Shing.
After the reading of the minutes and corre-
spondence.

The President mentioned that one of the
Board's officers was before the Magistrate's
court on a serious charge, but as the case was
judicially the Board could take no action.

The President proposed that the Common
Lodging-house bye-laws be not put into force
in August, as empowered by the Ordinance, but
three months later. This would allow sufficient
notice to those affected, and the time of year
would be more suitable, as in the cold season
if it was necessary to proceed to extremities
people would be more inclined to hasten their
compliance.

The three months grace were agreed to.
On the letter from the Colonial Secretary con-
cerning Mount Davis Cemetery Mr. Francis had
addressed a minute to the effect that the ex-
pression "dispose of the dead" was much too
wide, and might be read more freely than was
intended.

The President said that as certain bye-laws
giving the Board powers in this question could
not come into force for some time yet the matter
would be better postponed. The Bill had been
read a second time and would probably be
passed at the next Council meeting.

The question was therefore held over.
On the mortality returns for the three weeks
ended June 6th, Dr. Cantile noted that only one
case of typhoid was recorded. This was very
satisfactory. There had been fewer this year
than usual.

On the Superintendent's report for May, the
Colonial Surgeon said that the case of small-pox
noted therein, where a fine of \$5 had been
imposed for failure to report, the patient when
discovered was in the last stage of convalescence,
and must have been ill more than a month.

Dr. Cantile moved that a letter be addressed
to the Government Analyst be instructed to
furnish every month to the Board a report
on the water supplied from Tytan and Pokoklam
Reservoirs. As this report was furnished to
the Government already it would involve no
further trouble, and it was only right that the
public should know.

After a little discussion, resulting in the
insertion of the words "quantity and quality of"
the motion was seconded by Mr. Ayres and carried.
Dr. Cantile then moved further that the
Government Analyst be directed to make a
special report regarding the whitish appearance
of the filtered water delivered from the Tytan
main. He had been informed that the water
was quite good, and that the white colour was
extremely difficult to avoid. On entering the
filter-beds it was perfectly clear, but the filtering
made the water whitish. Before the filtering
there was a heavy deposit, which was not found
after leaving the beds. The sand used was more
like clay, and perhaps better could be got.
He would ask the Analyst to suggest a
remedy, and begged to alter his motion accord-
ingly.

Dr. Ayres explained that the whitish
appearance was caused by the cement in the
filter-beds, which after a time would cease to
have any such effect. But the water was
perfectly healthy, and it was impossible to prevent
it. He would, however, second the motion.

The motion was carried.
Dr. Cantile then moved that the Committee on
the examination of Chinese dead be adopted
and recommended for the consideration of
the Government. Dr. Cantile said he had made
considerable inquiries into the subject in Macao,
and laid the results on the table with the
Committee's report.

On the correspondence referring to the Small-
pox Hospital, Mr. Ede had appended a minute
favoring the use of the *Hygela* for isolation in
all cases, and not merely when an epidemic
arose.

Mr. Francis and Dr. Cantile wrote similarly.
The Colonial Surgeon said it would mean a
very heavy expense to keep a staff on the
Hygela, with a launch in readiness, and so on.
The Government would not allow money required
for pressing necessities and certainly not for this.
Small pox cases were quite satisfactorily dealt
with in the Tung Wah and Government Civil
Hospitals. The *Hygela* was very much larger
than would ever be required.

Mr. Wong, Shanghai, brought the Chinese
dead certainly object to being removed on
board the bulk.

Dr. Cantile was strongly of opinion that there
should be some place for the reception and
isolation of every single case, without waiting
for an epidemic. By isol

foreign community north of Canton, Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Russell came out to China for the first time in 1859, when he opened business in Canton under the style of Samuel Russell & Co., working in co-operation with Messrs. E. Carrington & Co., Cyrus Butler, and E. and T. C. Hopkin. For five years the firm continued its operations with varying success, and on 1st January, 1862, its business was wound up, and the house of Russell & Co. was organized in its stead, Mr. Philip Ammidon, who had been in China for some years as agent for Messrs. Brown & Ives, becoming a partner in the new firm with Mr. Samuel Russell, and an advertisement was published in the New York Evening Post of May 28th, 1862, notifying the public of the formation of the new firm, and giving references to over a dozen American houses whose names were prominent in connection with the China trade at that time. Amongst those instrumental in starting the firm we find another once famous, but now almost forgotten name, that of Mr. John Perkins Cushing (formerly of Perkins & Co., Canton and Boston), who finding himself hampered by more business than he could manage conveniently, transferred to the new house a considerable part of it, and so in a measure he may be considered as one of the founders of the firm lately deceased. It was, we imagine, through the instrumentality of Mr. Cushing that Russell & Co. became so intimately associated with the price of the Cantonese hong merchants, Houqua, with whom they were connected during the most exciting period of foreign intercourse with China, and the part of Mr. Cushing's reminiscences referring to him are amongst the most interesting things ever written in connection with China. Up to the admission of Mr. W. H. Low, 1st January, 1863, Messrs. Russell and Ammidon were the only partners in the firm, but the new partner only remained till 1863, when he started for home in consequence of ill health and died at the Cape of Good Hope, in July 1863. Mr. Augustine Heard, senior, and Mr. J. M. Forbes, brother of Mr. R. B. Forbes, then joined Russell & Co.'s firm as partners respectively. Messrs. Cushing and Russell returned to America in 1861. Mr. Heard was left as sole partner in the house, and finding the increasing business of the firm pressing too heavily upon him, Mr. John C. Green was invited to become a partner in 1864. Messrs. J. M. Forbes and Joseph Colledge being at the same time also provisionally admitted. Mr. W. C. Hunter, whose son is still connected with the firm, was admitted a partner in 1867, and is still living, we are glad to say. Messrs. A. L. Low, and Edward Colledge, joined the firm respectively the same time, and during the crisis in 1867, Mr. R. B. Forbes succeeded his brother as partner. During the Opium war, Messrs. Russell & Co. played a very prominent part in Canton, and their comrade was amongst the first seized by the Chinese officials, for connection with the import of the drug which had been interdicted. Shortly before this Russell & Co. had notified their constituents that they would no longer receive consignments of opium. During the interval between the first difficulties and the arrival of the British forces to suppress the scene, Russell & Co. were constantly engaged in getting out tea and silks and bringing in cotton and general merchandise. Mr. Forbes says that the British merchants, after first sequestering Americans for continuing the trade, afterwards saw their error and were glad to prosecute it to the utmost extent of their power under cover of the American and other flags, though shortly before Captain Elliott, British Superintendent of Trade, had addressed the Hong merchants, cautioning them not to buy English goods of Americans. This mistake, however, he afterwards frankly acknowledged and thanked Russell & Co. for the active part they had taken in keeping up the trade, as the merchandise got in and out before its closing by war, the greater the advantage to England. In common with the other great houses of the Factory, Russell & Co. had many ups and downs during the war, during which Mr. Colledge left and established the firm of Augustus Heard & Co. Mr. Russell, at the close of the war, returned to America, and with Mr. W. Delano of that firm to give up the business under that style, Mr. Delano was made a partner in the house of Russell & Co. in 1865. Mr. Sturgis retiring to Manila. He afterwards became a partner in Russell's in 1864. Mr. Delano retired two years later, but again joined the firm in 1867 and did not finally retire till 1866. A dozen other gentlemen, whose names are now almost forgotten in China, but who were very active in their day and made big fortunes were associated with the house of Russell & Co. between 1855 and 1866, when the firm was established at Shanghai. Mr. Griswold being the first partner here, where he continued in charge of the extensive business of the firm in the old "Keel Chong" which has now disappeared, till 1866. But this brings us to another and entirely different phase in the history of the house which deserves a chapter to itself, and we will conclude the first part of this sketch by quoting his own entry in the Forbes' Journal, throwing a light upon the organization of the household during the days of their imprisonment in Canton. In April 1839, we find the following:—

"J. C. Green sweeps the dining room and makes tea.
R. B. Forbes attends to the glass and silver.
A. L. Low sets the table.
W. Delano—head cook.
W. C. Hunter—lamps.
Graham attends to the wine, beer and cheese, and
Miranda and Silva wash the dishes, clear the table, and clean knives.
Every man is required to take care of his own rooms."
The first resident partner in Russell & Co.'s in Shanghai was Mr. Griswold, who also acted as American Consul till 1852 and was "notable amongst the English as well as the American residents for his vigorous and enterprising in upholding American rights both against Chinese craft and the rather impetuous pretensions of the English Consul at that period." The list of partners in the firm between that time and 1861 would alone fill a goodly space, and the rapidly with which they came out from America and retired after a short term in China speaks volumes for the capacity of the firm for making individual fortunes for the partners, the average duration of their stay in China being only about five years. We find that with the exception of foreign capital in China the character of the business of Messrs. Russell & Co. underwent a change, and the period from 1851 to 1858 was probably, as Mr. Forbes tells us, the culminating point of the firm as a purely commission house. Its reputation had been built up and well established by a long succession of laborious, shrewd, but conservative partners, who nearly always left the house greater than they found it, and certainly with undiminished reputation. As the new ports were opened, it became in each one where it established itself the exchange broker of the place, by virtue of the currency of its sterling bills in India, and in the early years, even the Oriental Bank, though such business was peculiarly its own, was quite unable to compete against Russell & Co. in this department for a long time, though that firm was finally displaced by the latter.

and disaster the teas turned out to be the same chops as were being sold in Shanghai, having been brought to Foochow from two to four miles per picul less cost of carriage. The early tea ventures of the firm in Foochow therefore proved a huge success and an enormous source of profit. About this time, however, causes were at work which greatly reduced the prosperity of the house as a purely commission firm. Amongst others it was found that, as usual, woman, without whom the garden was a wilderness and El Dorado a desert, had a great deal to do with this change, but Mr. Forbes may take the blame, not we, for the assertion that the advent of European and American ladies at all the China ports had had a not altogether beneficial effect upon business generally. Social entertainments, which as in the old pioneer days, were primitive gatherings of one sex, became with the coming of the gentle and more expensive sex more costly and frequent; individual expenses greatly increased; houses and social arrangements grew more luxurious. By and by the English merchants began to compete in the trade with Americans, and to negotiate American bills, and finally with the appearance of numerous other banks the firm which once nearly had a monopoly of the exchange business lost it entirely. During the Triad and Talping rebellions the house of Russell & Co. played a very important part, and their protection of Samqua, the Shanghai Tootai, formerly an old Canton hong merchant, who was let down over the city walls in a basket, is a historic episode. It was due to the pluck and spirit of the partners of the firm that he escaped with his life.

Through this stirring period, Russell & Co. took a very active part in the defence of the Settlement, and at the celebrated battle of Muddy Flat a great number of their employees, both in the hong and from their vessels, took part against the Imperial forces. Amongst the casualties that day we find that Mr. Geo. Griswold, one of the partners in the firm, was shot through both legs by a ginseng ball, and lost one limb from above the knee by amputation. During the war Russell & Co. maintained two private arsenals on their own account, which were manned by their own men in first class style. *Tam Marti quam Mercurio.* A good deal of bitterness was felt by the Americans when Sir James Hope, who entertained a strong prejudice against that nation, sent an investigating party up the Yangtze to determine upon what ports to open, and specially excluded Messrs. Russell & Co.'s representative from the enterprise of fixing upon land for foreign occupation; but somehow, and mainly through their high reputation with the Chinese, the house managed to get possession of some of the most eligible portions of many of the new ports. Shortly after the opening of the Yangtze to foreign navigation the house took an active interest in the building of steamers, and after a period of feverish competition they got out the first large and properly organized fleet of steamers for the River trade and under the title of the "Shanghai Steam Navigation," with a capital of £1,000,000, organized the first great shipping enterprise in which foreigners and Chinese were alike interested, with unlimited and individual liability. A period of slackness in the house in a few years, however, was bought up its rivals once after the other, till in 1870 they had a magnificent fleet of eighteen first-class steamers. A change in the policy of the Chinese Government regarding foreign appliances taking place, overtures were made on behalf of the Government to Messrs. Russell & Co. with respect to this fleet, the result being that in 1871 a sale of the entire business and effects of the company was proposed on a basis that made it one of the most successful strokes of business ever done by the great house of "Keel-chong." Out of this fleet has grown the China Merchants of our day. The circumstances under which the fleet was again transferred to the American flag during the war between China and France are still fresh in the recollection of most of our readers. Down to a few days ago the house had nine establishments, and during its career it has had the most extensive connections with the Chinese financiers all over the world, from Batavia and the Rottschilde to James Lee and the Bays of Bombay. Since the house was started by old Sam Russell there have been no less than forty-six partners in the firm, and its business operations have been on the largest scale. The disappearance of the old name from our hong list, dating *ab urbe condita*, marks an epoch which will long be a melancholy memory, and its downfall is another instance of the romance and uncertainty of even the greatest commercial operations in the glorious East. The old name has disappeared, but we hope to see the firm reconstituted under another title, and trust that its successor will enjoy as great a prosperity as the old hong had for so many years.

NEWS BY THE GERMAN MAIL.

Replying to a deputation from the Associated Chambers of Commerce, which waited upon him to-day, the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that a four months' trial of the 2½d. rate of postage to the colonies showed that the number of letters posted had increased by 14 per cent, while the cost of the mail service had increased by 43 per cent. The Postmaster-General, he said, did not admit that as a condition of a penny postage throughout the Empire was a loss of only £750,000. Mr. Goschen further expressed the opinion that the country was not yet ripe for the adoption of the decimal system of coinage and weights and measures.

May 10th. The semi-official newspaper, *Novos Vremya*, of St. Petersburg, has admitted that the Rottschilde abandoned their contract in connection with the Russian conversion loan in consequence of the Czar having refused their demands with regard to the Jews in Russia.

May 10th. Mr. Cunningham Graham, M.P., after the termination of a Socialist meeting held in Calais to-day, was unceremoniously expelled from French territory. He was with some friends at the Hotel de la Cloche about midnight, when he was informed that a Police Commissioner of the Central district wished to speak to him in an adjoining room. He obeyed the summons, and found himself in the presence of M. Basseur, the Commissioner in question, who at once placed him under arrest.

The Commissioner then formally read to him the text of a warrant ordering his immediate expulsion from France.

Without allowing Mr. Cunningham Graham time to return and say good-bye to his friends, he was immediately conducted to the Gare Maritime and placed on board the night English mail boat, leaving at 1.30 a.m. for Dover.

May 11th. A telegram received in London from Lloyd's agents at Port Said states:—"The British steamer *Hyacinth* from Singapore for New York, and Her Majesty's troopship *Tamara*, from China for Plymouth, have been in collision. The former vessel is badly damaged; she has plates bent, and must be repaired to enable her to proceed. Her Majesty's ship *Tamara* has sustained slight damage."

An Admiralty telegram states that the *Tamara* will leave Port Said on the same day, 11th inst.

It is believed that the suspension which has taken place of the steamer of Jews from Russia, will end in the abandonment of the decree recently promulgated against the Jews.

The *World* has officially denied the statement made recently regarding the Prince of Wales's insolvency.

[The statement referred to, was to the effect that her Majesty the Queen had consented to advance to the Prince of Wales a sum amounting to several hundreds of thousands of pounds in order to avoid the necessity for applying to Parliament for provision for the payment of the debts incurred by his Royal Highness; the Prince of Wales in consideration of this advance, agreeing to give his eldest son, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, an adequate allowance.]

The report that a revolt had broken out in Costa Rica, Central America, has been denied.

The weather is now warmer, and consequently the spread of influenza is being checked.

As a guard against the malady the London police are now being given quinine pills twice daily.

The proposals made by the Chilean Government for mediation in the dispute with the insurgent party, which has led to the present disastrous civil war in Chili, have failed.

May 12th. Further news concerning the forest fires in Michigan states that a train which was conveying too men to assist in extinguishing the fires was wrecked on the journey. The train then caught fire, and was burnt, and eight lives were lost.

The French Senate has ratified the agreement with Great Britain for submitting the Newfoundland fisheries question to arbitration.

A farewell concert, which was carried out on an enormous scale, was tendered to Mr. Sims Reeves, the distinguished English tenor, last night, on the occasion of his retirement. Seven thousand people were present, and among the vocalists who took part in the concert was Madame Christine Nilsson who travelled from Madrid (where she has been living since her retirement from the operatic stage, some three years ago) in order to be present.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, the leader of the Irish party, has succeeded from Mr. Parnell, has invited the holding of a series of county conventions in Ireland with the object of raising funds in aid of evicted tenants, and also to select candidates for the seats in the House of Commons now held by the Parnellite members.

The master builders in London threaten a general lockout of their workmen unless the carpenters, who are now on strike, return to work within a fortnight.

Four thousand men engaged in the handling of lumber have been locked out in New York, and this will affect about 125,000 workers in various trades.

In consequence of the dispute between Italy and the United States arising out of the recent lynching cases, the Italian Consul at New Orleans has been recalled.

The financial panic in Portugal is now spreading throughout the country.

In consequence of the run that has taken place on the Bank of Portugal an official decree has been issued at Lisbon ordering a general suspension of payment for sixty days.

The cancellation for three months' bills in London has risen to 4½ per cent or 1 per cent above the Bank of England rate.

Messrs. Langvein and Macgregor, members of the Canadian House of Commons, have been brought before the Committee of the Privileges of the House on charges of corrupt practices in connection with certain contracts. It is alleged that Mr. Macgregor received a sum of \$700,000 in connection with these contracts.

Two women have been arrested in connection with the explosion of a bomb in the building occupied by the Ministry of the Interior at Lisbon.

Mr. Howard Vincent, M.P., read a paper before the Royal Colonial Institute to-day, in which he advocated the formation of a Commerce Union of the Empire.

The alarm caused by the influenza epidemic was manifested in the House of Commons to-day, when a discussion took place with reference to the presence of microbes of the disease in the House. Eventually a promise was given that the entire House should be thoroughly fumigated, so that members should not be subjected to any risk of infection.

May 13th. The financial panic in Portugal is becoming more acute, and the public excitement is so great that the banks and public buildings throughout the country are being guarded by military and police.

The public refuse to take the paper money, and trade is in consequence paralysed, the scarcity of coin being greatly felt.

It is rumored that a decree will be issued to-morrow ordering a forced loan of money.

There is a panic on the Paris Bourse, and the financial situation in the French capital is considered grave.

There is considerable disturbance in the money and stock markets, and since the decree issued in Lisbon for the general suspension of specie payments for sixty days, Portuguese stocks have fallen 15 per cent.

One hundred and eighty deaths from influenza occurred in London during last week.

News from Chili states that the navy in the hands of the insurgents has defeated President Balmaceda's ships in an engagement off Callao.

It is stated that the Russian Government have decided not to withdraw the bullion held by financial houses in London.

General Boulanger, who has been at Brussels for some time past, has been warned by the Belgian Government that he will be expelled from the country if he conducts any agitation.

May 14th. Latest news from Portugal states that the disturbed condition of affairs there has become completely subsided, and perfect tranquillity prevails throughout the country, while the financial situation is improving.

News has been received of a political outbreak in the island of Hayti, and an attempt to assassinate the President of the republic, General Hippolyte. The President, while accompanied by several other persons, was attacked by four men, and two of his companions were killed, but the President himself escaped.

The Italian consul at New Orleans claims that he prevented the Italians from murdering Mayor Parkerson, who led the recent lynching party.

A Mrs. Donkin, of Baltimore, has been found with her head battered in on a mountain near Bettwary-Coed (North Wales). Her husband was arrested on suspicion, and has confessed to having committed the murder.

It is believed that the return of Sir James Bala, Conservative, who was recently elected member of the House of Commons for Whitehaven in place of the late Right Hon. G. A. T. Cavendish-Bentinck.

May 15th. The draft agreement between Great Britain and Portugal with regard to the claims of the two Powers in South-east Africa has now been signed, and this fact has produced an excellent effect in Lisbon, as the friction which has so long existed between the two countries is now likely to cease.

By the terms of the agreement Portugal receives a portion of territory, roughly triangular in shape, and with an area of about 50,000 square miles, bounded on two sides by the Loangwa and Zambezi Rivers respectively, and on the other side by a line from Maranda (a point some distance to the westward of Lake Nyassa) to the junction of the Shire and Rio Save.

Britain obtains a rectified frontier of Manicaland and a right of passage over the Limpopo river.

Further news regarding the Anti-Jewish outbreak at Corfu states that a mob of Greeks attacked the Jewish residents, killing nine of them, and wounding a number of others. They also pillaged and burned the houses of the Jews.

In consequence of the outbreak, martial law has now been proclaimed in Corfu.

The man known as "Frenchy," a cattle drover in connection with the shipping trade, who was recently arrested in New York, has been convicted by the coroner's jury of the murder of the woman Brown, who was killed under circumstances similar to those of the Whitechapel murders committed by "Jack the Ripper."

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, May 22nd. General d'Abreu de Sousa, the Premier and Minister for War in the late Portuguese Ministry, has reform the Cabinet, other statesmen who were called upon failing to resign.

The noted financier Senhor Carvalho has accepted the portfolio of Minister of Finance. The programme of the new Ministry includes great reductions in Colonial and War Departments.

LONDON, May 22nd. The race for the Manchester Cup was run to-day, and resulted as follows:—Lily of Lymley first, Ragmunde second, Admiral third.

May 23rd. Mr. Gladstone is now at Hawarden, the attack of influenza from which he is suffering being of a severe nature.

The Irish Land Purchase Bill has passed through Committee of the House of Commons.

Sir Robert Fowler, member for the City of London, died yesterday, the cause of death being heart disease accentuated by an attack of influenza.

The latest reports from Chili state that the Government warships have landed troops and captured the town of Talca.

NEW YORK, May 23rd. General Collet telegraphed yesterday that the French detachment with Capt. Deen and Lieut. Chassard are on the track of the Senapati near Thobal; traces were temporarily lost. The Senapati is now certainly in the Manipur valley, but has many friends, and is clever at disguising.

May 24th. General Collet telegraphed last night that Major Maxwell's men had just brought in the Senapati, who is now a prisoner under a military guard. All the important men are now prisoners. This result is entirely due to the admirable judgment, sagacity, and energy with which Major Maxwell has managed the business.

LONDON, May 24th. Telegrams received last night from Buenos Ayres state that in suppressing an attempted rising at Cordova, in the Argentine Republic, firing took place in the streets of the town and lasted several hours, many persons being injured.

May 25th. Particulars have now been received of the affray between the Portuguese and the British on the Tungue river. From details to hand it appears that 250 Portuguese troops arrived at Massikell on the place being evacuated; they proceeded to Fort Salisbury, where they met a detachment of the British Chartered Company's Police, when a fight ensued as already reported. The Pangwe route is again closed.

ROME, May 25th. The trial at Bari of persons charged with being concerned in the Mala Vita, a society of organized conspiracy, has been concluded, and one hundred and sixty-five members of the society have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from six months to fifteen years; fourteen of the accused were acquitted.

CALCUTTA, May 25th. The Senapati has been captured after hiding for more than a month in the hills. He came into Manipur disguised as a Naga coolie and was traced to a village half a mile from the palace, where he was arrested and brought in by Kalundur Singh, a frontier police subadar. No practical resistance was made, and no attempt at rescue, although it was just the time when crowds of Manipuris were returning home from the bazars. The arrangements for the capture had been very cleverly made and the officers of credit on Major Maxwell and the respect of the Political Department. The Senapati is now kept in the guard-room of the 43rd Gurkhas.

Kaja, the murderer of the late Mr. Grimwood, was hanged yesterday publicly at Manipur in front of the Cachar gate. The prisoner appeared unconcerned and indifferent.

SIMLA, May 25th. General Collet was captured yesterday that the Senapati was captured after a severe struggle by Subadar Kalendra Singh, Surma Valley, and sepoy Anu Singh, Garo hills frontier Police battalion. They had gone to discover exactly in which cluster of houses the Senapati was concealed, prior to using military force for effecting the capture. Senapati detected them and ran, but was caught by the Subadar; they rolled together on the ground till the sepoy arrived. After a further struggle the Senapati gave in.

FARIS, May 25th. A general strike of Paris omnibus employes has taken place for shorter hours. In attempting to prevent the bus company replacing them, the men have come into a conflict with the Police and a number of arrests have been made.

LONDON, May 25th. Lord Romilly and two servants were suffocated in a fire which occurred at the town residence of his lordship last night.

May 26th. In the House of Commons last night, Sir John Gorst, replying to Mr. Goschen, member for north-east Lancashire, said that he retained no recollection of the intended in Manipur, but the murders of Mr. Quinton and other British officials would be adequately punished without waiting for discussion in Parliament.

CAIRO, May 26th. Sir Evelyn Baring, in his annual report on Egypt to the Imperial Government, declares that only a series of untoward events is now able to endanger the solvency of the country. It is possible, he said, to see the way to further relieve the population from taxation.

LONDON, May 27th. In the House of Commons last night the Under Secretary for India, replying to a question, said he was not aware of any change regarding the rent of the Burmah rubber mines. There was no intention, he said, on the part of the Government to remit this portion of the Indian revenue, but he declined to undertake that such remission would not occur without the House being previously informed.

The *Gazette* contains a notification that the Queen has been pleased to confer the Victoria Cross upon Lieutenant Grant for his conspicuous bravery and devotion in advancing with the greatest intrepidity, and capturing and holding Thobal against a large force of the enemy during the recent rising in Manipur. The notification further says that Lieut. Grant inspired his men with courage, heroism, and for his services he is also promoted first to the rank of Captain and then to that of Major.

Mr. Goschen stated in the House of Commons yesterday that the Newfoundland bill, drafted by the delegates from that colony to enforce a *modus vivendi* in regard to the French treaties, limits the duration of the bill to one year, which, he said, owing to treaty provisions in force with France, the Government was unable to accept.

Intimations.

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The Government, he added, were willing to hear the Newfoundland delegates at the bar of the House of Commons.

May 28th. Sir William Harcourt will ask in the House of Commons to-day what day the Government will name for a debate on Manipur affairs, when he (Sir William) proposes to call attention to the disaster and to the causes thereof, and will ask for the production of further papers relating thereto.

May 29th. After a protracted debate in the House of Commons, Mr. W. H. Smith, yielding to the insistence of the Opposition, has accepted a resolution moved by Mr. Bruce that the House should proceed no further with the Newfoundland Fisheries Bill. The resolution was adopted without a division.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Goschen gave notice of the introduction of a bill forbidding British subjects from carrying on sealing in the Behring Seas for a certain period. This measure, he explained, would facilitate the agreement which was still pending with America. The Tippetary dispute had been finally settled. The tenants who under the Plan of Campaign left their homes some time ago and elected a township called New Tippetary, have now returned to their former homes.

Obituary.—General Sir William Wylie.

CHEATING AT CARDS.

THE GREAT LONDON GAMBLING SCANDAL OF 1837.

Appropos of the Tranby Croft bacchanal scandal which is now attracting so much attention, it may not be amiss, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to recapitulate the principal circumstances of the great exposure of 1837, when Henry William, Lord de Ros, the premier Baron of England, was virtually convicted of having "cheated" at whist at Graham's Club, the Travellers' and elsewhere.

Then, as now, the judicial proceedings took the form of an action for libel brought by the accused party against one of his accusers, and curiously enough, the latter was a John Cumming. We are not aware whether this gentleman was in any degree related to the family of Sir William Gordon-Cumming, but it is not unlikely.

Then as now—to continue the parallel—an attempt was at first made to hush the matter up, and Lord de Ros' accusers—Lord Henry Bentinck, Sir William Ingilby, Captain Alexander, Brook Greville, Mr. Cumming and George Payne—had agreed amongst themselves that they would only intervene in the event of the delinquent continuing to play at cards. If he ceased playing altogether they would not expose him. This arrangement, however, was not formally conveyed to Lord de Ros, but anonymous letters of warning were addressed to him, which it was considered would have the desired effect.

For eighteen months or two years prior to the scandal Lord de Ros had been suspected of unfair practices. At the trial the specific occasions on which he was charged with having cheated were December 25, 1835 (at Brighton), February 19, 1836 (at the Travellers' Club), and July 1, 1836, and other days (at Graham's Club). In July, 1836, several members of Graham's had been convinced of his lordship's dishonesty, and most of these avoided him, and even positively refused to play with him. Others, however, while equally persuaded of his guilt, often consented to be his partners at whist, and when they were not playing themselves would back his hand for large amounts. This was admitted by the individual referred to at the trial.

Lord de Ros was in his forty-fifth year; he was fairly well off, though not exactly wealthy. For a score of years or so he had been a member of White, Boodle's, Brooks', and Graham's, and at all these clubs he was in the habit of playing whist. He had occasionally noticed as much as £500 in one night at Brooks', both by points and by betting. At Graham's in 1836 the play appears to have been comparatively low—as a rule guinea points were played for, with £5 on the rubber. From January to July that year Lord de Ros played at Graham's on fifty-one occasions, as shown by the club books, and his winnings amounted to £630, paid to him by White, Boodle's, and deposed that he has never been suspected of cheating there. Lord de Ros, Lord Robert Grosvenor, the Earl of Clare and Henry Baring further testified that his lordship was one of the best whist players in England and that his skill alone sufficed to explain his constant success at cards. But on the other side the evidence was crushing. It was elicited that Lord de Ros was in the habit of marking the aces and kings of the packs he played with, and that when dealing the cards he would frequently change the top card (sauter la coupe) by sleight of hand. On one occasion after the cards had been shuffled a certain ace was seen to be bottom card of the pack. The cards were then cut, and Lord de Ros dealt them, when this same ace, though

its position should have been changed by the cutting, again proved to be the last card and was turned up by his lordship. Sir William Ingilby, indeed, swore that he had seen Lord de Ros change the turn-up card at least a score of times. George Payne also gave some most damning evidence. His lordship, it appears, would be seized with a violent fit of coughing whenever it was his turn to deal, and would take his hands, in which he held the cards, from off the table as if to press his stomach, or upon an hour. It was shown also that no cards were ever found to be marked except when Lord de Ros had been playing with them. The marks had apparently been made with the finger nails.

The trial lasted two days—February 10th and 11th. Powerful speeches were made by counsel on both sides, and Lord Denman, the Judge, summed up impartially enough, but expressed himself greatly struck by the evidence of George Payne. The jury were less than a quarter of an hour in considering their verdict, which was in favor of Mr. Cumming, thus implying that Lord de Ros was guilty of the practices imputed to him. The court was thronged with members of the fashionable London clubs, by whom the decision of the jury was received with solemn silence. On the morrow, so the newspapers announced, the noble Lord left England for Rotterdam. He died in 1839 and was succeeded in the title by his brother, an upright and able soldier.

Most of the leading journals of the period commented on the case at great length. The *Morning Chronicle* published a powerful article on the evils of gambling, "the vice of the age," which would bear repeating at present.

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To-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO. THE Company's Steamship "THALES." Captain Hunter, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at DAYLIGHT. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 11th June, 1891. 1865

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Underigned have been appointed ACTING AGENTS for the above Company from this date. SHEWAN & Co., Acting Agents. Hongkong, 11th May, 1891. 1847

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. THE Underigned have this day been appointed TEMPORARY GENERAL MANAGERS of the above Company. SHEWAN & Co. Hongkong, 11th June, 1891. 1853

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED. THE Underigned have this day been appointed TEMPORARY GENERAL MANAGERS of the above Company. SHEWAN & Co. Hongkong, 11th June, 1891. 1853

THE STOCK, SHARE AND DEBENTURE INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED. APPLICATIONS for ORDINARY SHARES will be received at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank until the 20th inst. Hongkong, 11th June, 1891. 1851

NOTICE. I SHALL continue to carry on Business at Amoy and Formosa, as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT. FRANCIS CASS. Amoy, 10th June, 1891. 1850

To the Rate-payers of Hongkong. GENTLEMEN.—At the last popular election of two Members for the Sanitary Board three years ago you did me the honour to return me as one of them. I now beg leave to offer myself for re-election and if you approve of my candidature I shall be much obliged if you will again favour me with your kind support at the poll which takes place at the City Hall, commencing immediately after the nominations about 4 p.m., and closing at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, the 17th inst. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your Obedient Servant, JNO. D. HUMPHREYS. Hongkong, 11th June, 1891.

Today's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship
"PEKING."
Captain F. Schulz, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1891. [1844]

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.
THE Company's Steamship
"PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO."
Captain J. A. Morris, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 14th inst., at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT WONG,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1891. [1843]

NOTICE.
STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)
THE Company's Steamship

"GENERAL WERDER."
Captain B. Blanke, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 12th inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1891. [1842]

NOTICE.
STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE Company's Steamship

"BAVERN."
Captain J. Mergell, will leave for the place above place TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1891. [1841]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
MR. J. M. ARMSTRONG has received instructions from the Mortgagees to Sell by Public Auction, on the Premises at 3 o'clock p.m., on

WEDNESDAY,
the 10th June, 1891.
The following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, comprising—Nos. 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 202, 204, 206, and 208, in Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, and being First All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 118 in the same premises are held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 25th August, 1859, subject to the payment of the yearly Crown Rent payable in respect thereof and to the performance of the Crown covenants to be performed in respect thereof, and subject also to the existing leases, lettings and tenancies thereof.
2nd.—All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 37 in the same premises are held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 25th day of December, 1858, subject to the payment of the yearly Crown Rent payable in respect thereof and to the performance of the Crown covenants to be performed in respect thereof, and subject also to the existing leases, lettings and tenancies thereof.
The present rental of these premises is \$4,563 per annum.
A portion of the purchase money can remain on Mortgage at 7 per cent.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to
WOTTON & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
or to
MR. HO KONG TONG,
138, Bonham Strand West.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1891. [1845]

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERS of the Firm of RUSSELL AND COMPANY have executed an ASSIGNMENT in New York of all their Estate, Property and Effects wherever situated for the benefit of their Creditors, and have appointed HENRY HAYNAH of New York, at Agents and Trustees of the said Estate, Property and Effects.
And notice is also given that the said HENRY HAYNAH has appointed the undersigned as his Agent in Hongkong and Canton for the purposes of the Liquidation of the said Estate, and all Creditors of Hongkong and Canton of the said firm are hereby requested to forward particulars of their claims to the undersigned.
And all persons being indebted to the said firm or holding any goods or property of the said firm in Hongkong or Canton are hereby notified not to make payment or part with the same except to the undersigned.
Dated this 10th day of June, 1891.
W. SANSON TAYLOR,
No. 9, Praya Central,
Victoria, Hongkong.
[1846]

NOTICE.
ALL Persons indebted to the EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, are hereby notified that PAYMENT should be made to the Undersigned, who are empowered to grant receipts for such payments.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Eastern & Austral S.S. Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1891. [1847]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG.
No. 1165, E.C.
A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the Freemasons' Hall, Zeland Street, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1891. [1848]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.
REGON FINE SPARS and LUMBER.
Always on Hand.
L. MALLORY,
Hongkong, 11th June, 1891. [1849]

Hotels.

NOW OPEN. THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

A SELECT FAMILY AND RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, situated 1,400 feet above the sea level, commanding on the one side a magnificent view of the Harbour with the Mainland in the distance, and on the other of hills and mountains, with the sea beyond dotted with islands as far as the eye can reach, surrounded by extensive lawns and 'pleasure' grounds, including three good Tennis Courts. The Mount Promenade alone is nearly an acre in extent.
The Hotel is replete with every accommodation for Families and Gentlemen.
The Manager, Mr. ROBERT ISHERWOOD, will be assisted by an Efficient Lady Staff, and the Hotel will be conducted upon the best English system. The accommodation comprises a spacious Dining Hall, Private Dining Rooms, Drawing, Reading, Smoking, Grill, Billiard, and Private Sitting Rooms, with Fifty-four Bedrooms each provided with separate Bath-room and every convenience.
Tramway Tickets will be supplied to Visitors at Reduced Rates.
For terms apply to the Secretary at the Company's Office, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1891. [1844]

BAY VIEW HOTEL.
MR. OSBORNE begs to announce that this convenient half-way House on Shan-ki-wan Road is now open.

The HOTEL commands a beautiful View, and is situated in a cool and breezy spot.
There is a convenient landing jetty opposite the Hotel for launches.

The best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., always on Stock. MEALS can be served at any hour. Prompt attendance.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1891. [1845]

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL.
BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.
THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of 'River Steamer Wharves,' is now open to receive Visitors.
The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East. The Table d'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is of the best quality only.
Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, &c., of the best quality only.
A. F. DE ROZARIO,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1890. [1846]

THE BOA VISTA.
BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.
THIS House, situated on the sea shore in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao, and commanding an admirable view facing the South, was OPENED as a HOTEL on the 1st July.
Every comfort will be provided for visitors, with excellent cuisine and choice Wines.
Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea-Water Baths. Large and well-ventilated Dining, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar.
A small dairy is attached to the premises.
MRS. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS,
Proprietress. [1847]

Intimations.
JOHN AMBROSE CLARKE,
Teacher of Officers and Engineers,
No. 75, WYNDHAM STREET,
Opposite Central Police Station.
CANDIDATES prepared for the MARINE BOARD EXAMINATIONS.
Author of the "NEW NAVIGATION,"
And an "Arithmetic" for Engineers, &c.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1891. [1848]

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"
CLARK'S
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

FOR cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scrofula Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.
Clark's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clark's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles of 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases; by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—Clark's Blood Mixture.

CAUTION.
Purchasers of Clark's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. Words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clark's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the Bottle, without which it is not genuine.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.
REGON FINE SPARS and LUMBER.
Always on Hand.
L. MALLORY,
Hongkong, 11th June, 1891. [1849]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that, by command of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, and pursuant to Section 4 of the Public Health Ordinance, 1887, an election by the rate-payers of two Members of the Sanitary Board will take place at the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1891, commencing at 4 o'clock.
The following persons will be entitled to vote at the election, that is to say—
(a) Rate-payers who are included in the Special and Common Jury lists for the year 1891.
(b) Rate-payers who are exempted from serving on Juries on account of their professional avocations.
A list of rate-payers entitled to vote will be posted at the Supreme Court for public inspection for one week from Monday, the 8th day of June next, and any person not on the list claiming to be a rate-payer entitled to vote should send notice of his claim to the Acting Registrar on or before the 15th June next.
The election will be conducted in accordance with the Rules made by the Governor in Council on the 31st May, 1888.
Voting will commence immediately after the nominations and continue until 6 p.m. when the ballot box will be closed.
BRUCE SHEPHERD,
Acting Registrar.
Supreme Court,
Hongkong, 28th May, 1891. [1836]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE SECOND CALL of Two Pounds (£2) Sterling per Share is Payable at the temporary Offices of the Bank, No. 7, Praya, on or before 20th June, 1891.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. DOWNES.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1891. [1835]

SANITARY BOARD ELECTION.
To the Ratepayers and Electors of Hongkong.
GENTLEMEN.—The Term for which your present representatives on the Sanitary Board were elected having expired, I beg to offer myself as a Candidate at the ensuing election.
Being the representative of the largest Landed Interest in this Colony, I, the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., and being by Profession a Civil and Sanitary Engineer, and having been for some time the Government Assessor, whereby I had to inspect every Tenement in the Colony each year for Rating purposes, I am intimately acquainted with the Sanitary Condition of Hongkong, and if elected a member of the Board I believe I may be able to assist in suggesting improvements in the Sanitary Condition and overcrowded state of a great Part of the City.
While giving the strongest support to the Officers of the Board to enable them to efficiently carry out the Regulations enacted, I would do my utmost to prevent any Regulations being made, which might prove vexatious restrictions to the owners of property, likely to answer no good purpose, or tend to the improvement of the Sanitation of the Colony.
I trust therefore you will give me your votes and support at the ensuing election, and if returned, you may rely upon my using my best endeavours in your interest.
I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
A. SHELTON HOOPER.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
A COMPETITION for the SHORT RANGE HANDICAP CHALLENGE CUP and SPOONS will take place on SATURDAY next, the 14th inst., commencing at 3.15 p.m. Ranges 500 and 600 yards. Usual conditions.
A Launch will leave the P. & O. Pier at 2.45 p.m. to convey competitors.
FRANK COLLINS,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1891. [1834]

SIEN TING.
"SURGEON DENTIST."
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1891. [1833]

DENTISTRY.
FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.
MR. WONG TAI FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly entitled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS),
HAS REMOVED
TO
THE MARINE HOUSE,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(next to the Telegraph Companies).
CONSULTATION FREE.
Hongkong, 7th March 1891. [1832]

W. S. MARTEN,
ARTISTIC DECORATOR,
114, DUDDELL STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [1831]

Dr. Knorr's ANTIPIRYNE.
(Dose for Adults 15 to 35 grains (irreg).
It is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antipyretic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputable Chemist and Druggist. Ask for DR. KNORR'S ANTIPIRYNE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.
Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Service of express imitations. Canton, 29th May, 1890. [1830]

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

FANCY FAIR AT MACAO ON SUNDAY EVENING, the 14th instant.
CHEAP EXCURSION TO MACAO AND BACK.
WEATHER permitting, the "HONAM" will leave Hongkong on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 9 a.m., returning from Macao at midnight.
Passengers wishing to return by the "Kiang-chow" leaving Macao at 6 p.m. can do so.
First Class Fare to Macao and back, \$2. No Second Class or Single Fares. Chinese servants, 50 cents each way. No Chits will be taken.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1891. [1837]

NOTICE.
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.
SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.
In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1887. [1838]

NOTICE.
NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG. PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO, LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.
THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.
N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 5th day of July, 1891, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship "BAVERN," Captain T. Mergell, with PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA. Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 4th July. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required. The Steamer has splendid Accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewards. For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1891. [1839]

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.
PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.
City of Peking.....Tuesday 7th July.
City of Rio de Janeiro.....Thursday 20th July.
China.....Saturday 22nd Aug.

"CITY OF PEKING"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA on TUESDAY, the 7th July, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
From Hongkong, First-class, \$225.00
To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., San Francisco.....\$225.00
To Liverpool and London.....\$225.00
To Paris and Bremen.....\$225.00
To Havre and Hamburg.....\$225.00
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.
Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.
Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.
Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—
4 months.....\$337.50
12 months.....\$525.00
Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.
Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare.
This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 75, Queen's Road Central.
J. S. VAN BUREN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1891. [1840]

RATES OF PASSAGE.
From Hongkong, First-class.
To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., San Francisco.....\$225.00
To Liverpool and London.....\$225.00
To Paris and Bremen.....\$225.00
To Havre and Hamburg.....\$225.00
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.
Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.
Return Tickets.—First and second class only.—Prepaid return tickets to Pacific Coast Ports, and to Eastern and Interior Points of Canada and U.S.A. will be granted, available for 12 months at 25 per cent. off Return Fare.
(Time reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at Vancouver.)
Passengers to Pacific Coast Ports and to Interior and Eastern Points of Canada and U.S.A. not holding prepaid return tickets, but who re-embark at Vancouver within 12 months from date of issue of original ticket, will be allowed 10 per cent. off the return fare.
Prepaid return tickets to Liverpool and London will be issued available for 12 months at \$50 per cent. off Return Fare.
CARGO.—Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.
Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of D. E. Brown, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Vancouver, B. C.
Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1891. [1841]

G. FALCONER & CO.,
WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS.
No. 4, Queen's Road Central.
[1842]

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS.
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Belge.....Wednesday 24th June.
Oceania.....Saturday 18th July.
Gaulle.....Tuesday 11th August.
THE Steamship
"BELGIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th June, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
From Hongkong, First-class.
To Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., San Francisco.....\$225.00
To Liverpool and London.....\$225.00
To Paris and Bremen.....\$225.00
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For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1891. [1843]

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Hongkong, 4th June, 1891. [1845]

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"BELGIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th June, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
From Hongkong, First-class.
To Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., San Francisco.....\$225.00
To Liverpool and London.....\$225.00
To Paris and Bremen.....\$225.00
To Havre and Hamburg.....\$225.00
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.
Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.
Return Tickets.—First and second class only.—Prepaid return tickets to Pacific Coast Ports, and to Eastern and Interior Points of Canada and U.S.A. will be granted, available for 12 months at 25 per cent. off Return Fare.
(Time reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at Vancouver.)
Passengers to Pacific Coast Ports and to Interior and Eastern Points of Canada and U.S.A. not holding prepaid return tickets, but who re-embark at Vancouver within 12 months from date of issue of original ticket, will be allowed 10 per cent. off the return fare.
Prepaid return tickets to Liverpool and London will be issued available for 12 months at \$50 per cent. off Return Fare.
CARGO.—Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.
Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of D. E. Brown, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Vancouver, B. C.
Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1891. [1847]

G. FALCONER & CO.,
WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS.
No. 4, Queen's Road Central.
[1848]

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Belge.....Wednesday 24th June.
Oceania.....Saturday 18th July.
Gaulle.....Tuesday 11th August.
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Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.
Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—
4 months.....\$337.50
12 months.....\$525.00
Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.
Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare.
This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 75, Queen's Road Central.
J. S. VAN BUREN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1891. [1839]

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TRIAL OF TSUDA RANZO

on the 20th ult. Clean up about end of new
week; expect better results than last. Rain
fzle; prospects good. Western loads improving

As it is more than likely that Mr. Acting Justice Ackroyd's decision in the cross actions between Mr. Haasecock, architect, etc., and the Shamrock Hotel, and Land Co., Ltd., will be appealed against on the grounds that it is entirely contrary to the evidence, and the charges for alleged plans allowed are not in accordance with the recognized and long established customs of architects, we refrain for the present from commenting on Mr. Ackroyd's judgment. The case ought to have been tried before a jury.

MESSERS. TUCK YUE & Co., of No. 33 Pray Central, have forwarded us samples of the Wan-an coals, of which they are the local agents. The Wan-an mines are in the vicinity of Tamsui (Formosa), and we understand there is now a very large output and also that the quality of the coal has been thoroughly and satisfactorily tested. Mr. James Cromarty, Chief Engineer of the Steamship *Smith*, has carefully tested these Formosa products, and he reports that they give much more satisfactory combustion than the best class of native coal, on the coast, and that there are little or no clinkers, very little ash, and no sulphur; that it is a good coal for boilers, and as it is bituminous there is no burning of fire-bars. This is a very high character, and Mr. Cromarty concludes by saying that he is certainly recommending the owners of the *Smith*.

It would seem that the anti-foreign wave travelling southwards judging from the scare that occur so frequently in and about Shanghai. The *Mercury* of the 2nd inst. states that the consequence of further threats made against St. Ignace's College, Jesuit, and the leaders of the Mission were advised yesterday morning by the American Consul, U. S. Consul-General, to come, with the children, into the Settlement again. This caution was supplemented a little later by the Intelligence that one of the gentlemen brought in from the native city, where he had seen several foreigners and threatening anti-foreign placards. It was at once decided that these warnings should be taken into consideration accordingly, having been going on all day for the last few days. The ladies and the Mission to town; two of the gentlemen setting off in the meantime to interview the Taoist and devise some means of protecting the College. Ever since the trouble last week, when a similar flight was made from the threatened institution, the mahabaris at Fook shee, has voluntarily kept a guard of ten soldiers at the entrance to the College to prevent any disturbance. Rumour is also spreading that the premises at Fook shee are to be given and just

This report is now fully confirmed that the unfortunate girl Hatakeyama Yuko, who was on the self imposed mission of apologizing to the Czarwitch at Kyoto on behalf of the Japanese Nation, did effectually suicide. It is stated that she employed a *furukawa* coils to carry to the gate-house of the Prefecture, bringing three letters, two of which were addressed to the Government and the third to "the Russian Minister of State." While these letters were being examined, news came that a woman had committed suicide outside the gate of the Prefectural compound, and on investigation it was found that Yuko had inflicted fatal wounds on her throat and bosom with a razor. She had in her possession a copy of the *Yemmu* (Sakuma), a copy of the *Yemmu* (Sakuma) and a copy of the *Yemmu* (Sakuma) and a copy of the *Yemmu* (Sakuma). One of the letters to the officials of the Government was plaintive: "Here," she wrote, "I lose the life that belongs to my Sovereign, and it pains me greatly to think that my act may be displeasing to His Majesty. My relatives will all be shocked. I earnestly pray that the petition presented by my uncle Yemoto Rokubei, some years ago, may be granted." It also stated that a messenger had been sent, my aunt, and my two younger brothers, as that the messenger had been sent.

A MEETING of the members of the Hongkong Cricket Club was held in the Pavilion at 4 p.m. yesterday (July 12) for the purpose of considering the desirability of enlarging the Pavilion. Mr. A. J. Leach was voted to the chair, and as that it had been apparent for some time past that the accommodation of the existing premises was altogether inadequate to present requirements and that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of considering, and deciding upon that extension. Plans had been prepared by Mr. Leigh (of Messrs. Danby, Leigh and Orange) and specifications and tenders had already been sent in. One of \$1,400 had been submitted and approved by the Committee, and it was for the meeting to decide whether they considered that they were justified in expending that sum upon the enlarging of the Pavilion. The chairman stated that the Club was in a very flourishing financial condition; they had 200 members, which number over 100 were active members, and their credit balance amounted to \$5,000. He formally proposed that the Pavilion be enlarged according to the plans prepared by Mr. Leigh and that the tender of \$1,400 for the work be accepted. The proposal was seconded by Dr. Lawson, and was carried unanimously. The extension decided on will undoubtedly be a boon, and will embrace the erection of a large dressing room and two bathrooms. In connection with the Cricket Club we may add here that we have been requested to state that the Cricket Ground is now closed for the season. A special court, however, is kept open for the double tennis matches which will be played on Monday next between Messrs. W. G. Wallace and C. S. Platt will form Messrs. G. A. Coxon and J. S. Platt.

"The proper study of man kind is man." The human race is acting upon this theory more than ever before. An international ethnological exposition is to be held at Paris in 1892, with specimens of the human race throughout the world. Macao ought to be strongly represented.

We understand that the firm principally interested in the sale of Manila lottery tickets have moved the Spanish Government to intervene with respect to the provisions of the new Gambling Ordinance dealing with the issue of such tickets, and it is possible that the question will be thoroughly tested before long.

That abortion of abortions, except the Gambling Ordinance, was again the cause of two valuable hours being wasted at the Magistrate's Court on the 2nd inst. when Mr. Wile, with more patience than even the patriarch Job could be expected to display under the circumstances, sat and decided a case in which nine men were charged with being concerned in gambling in a house at Shau-ki-wan on the 27th ult. Mr. Phillips defended three of the accused and Mr. Wilkinson the balance, and each succeeded in clearing his clients. Mr. Wile ordered the return of all the articles and money seized with the exception of some gambling paraphernalia that was found in the house.

THINGS generally in the colony, and especially on the Rialto, are gloomier than ever. Governor des Vaux left Hongkong a few weeks too soon. Had he been here now, that amusing budget of optimistic twaddle which his Excellency delivered on a long-suffering and patient Council and finally to the Hon. T. H. Whitehead's able and thoroughly business-like review of Hongkong's true financial position and commercial prospects would probably never have been uttered. If it had, it would have been all taken back with full apologies. With the public at large next door to starvation, the pampered Government officials of the Mitchell-Innes stamp are hardly likely to have a long lease of their salaries if they have not so hard to "squeeze" out of an already disgracefully over-taxed community.

AMONGST the passengers who left here on the 3rd inst. for Bangkok by the Scottish Oriental Co.'s steamship *Leo Sok* was Mr. Chesney Duncan, for the past thirteen months a member of the representative body of the colony, and well known throughout the colony as the energetic and indefatigable Honorary Secretary of the British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association, an institution which mainly owed its foundation and practically owes its existence to his unceasing efforts. Mr. Duncan goes to Bangkok to join the staff of the *Bangkok Times*, and with a fair show he is certain to distinguish himself in his new sphere of action. He bears a historic name, being the son of our Col. Chesney Duncan, R.A., and nephew of General Sir George T. Chesney, K.C.B., C.S.I., Military Secretary to the Governor of India; but his more than his own abilities than to illustrious antecedents that Mr. Duncan will have to rely in Bangkok, and judging by what he has accomplished both in Korea and Hongkong in the cause of enlightened progress, his advent in Siam, a rapidly rising and flourishing country, should prove of material assistance to the enlightened King and his leading statesmen who are striving with might and main to secure to the people the priceless privilege of free and enlightened government. We understand that the members of the local British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association intend presenting their late Secretary with a testimonial in recognition of his services to a good cause, and it is greatly regretted that this could not have been done before Mr. Duncan left for Bangkok; however, better late than never. We wish our late confidant every success in his new career, and feel sure that if he does not succeed it will not be for lack of trying hard.

WHITLOCK & Co.'s freight market report, dated Shanghai, 29th May, says: "The past fortnight has not brought forth any new features in our freight market, however, and business for this time of the year is exceptionally dull. Steamers on the berth have experienced great difficulty in securing cargo and will leave with a lot of their allotted space vacant on the other hand rates South are reported to have advanced considerably so they should have no trouble in filling up. From Wuhu to Whampoa—There is no improvement to note in this direction; grain is plentiful but unfavorable advices from Canton deter shippers from making offers to tonnage. From Nagasaki to Shanghai—In the second of our country rates of freight have further declined. For London, via usual ports of call and Suez Canal—the berth is now occupied by the C. S. S. N. Co. steamship *Oasis* and the O. S. Co. *Laurel*, to sail respectively about 2nd and 3rd proximo, the P. and O. Co. steamer *Brindisi*, an extra boat, is due shortly and will leave about 12th inst. From Hankow to London—the steamer *Myosotis* left on the morning of the 24th inst. with 1,000 tons of cargo and 100 passengers, and is expected to arrive about 10th inst. The steamer *Talman* and steamship *Brindisi* are reported both fully engaged at 45s the ton for to sail 31st inst. For New York via usual ports of call and Suez Canal—Advices of the total loss of the steamship *Albany* on the Japan coast left the berth vacant but arrangements for a steamer to take her place were specially made and the steamship *Parkia* is due here to-morrow, we almost expect to see her. A steamer to take her place will be sent to the berth at once, and will sail on the immediate despatch. Via the Cape—the British barque *Canara* has been laid on the berth and a very considerable quantity of cargo has already been booked at 25s per ton.

FOR LONDON.

Ship	Ton	Rate	Agent
Mayana	1,714	750	4,000
Talman	1,500	400	3,700
Blindfold	1,871	650	4,500
Blindfold	1,454	350	4,400

FOR OCEAN.

Ship	Ton	Rate	Agent
Ural	1,831	300	4,500
Natal	2,400	918	5,000
Petersburg	1,103	130	18,750
Moskwa	2,244	500	3,400
Russia	1,550	300	3,200
Sikh	1,730	300	4,300
Gharra	1,764	350	4,400
Gharra	1,950	350	4,750

Departures for London via usual ports of call and Suez Canal.—The O. S. Co. steamship *Balthasar* via Swatow and C. S. S. N. Co. *Kathleen* 17th inst. Glen line steamship *Glenorchy* 24th inst. Departure for New York via Suez Canal.—Nagasaki to London, 25s per ton of coal net, for both steamers and sailing vessels. Shanghai to London, P. & O. S. N. Co. 31st, per ton, 45s, od. through to New York. Shanghai to London, C. S. S. N. Co. 31st, 65s per ton, 45s, od. through to New York. Shanghai to New York, 45s per ton for bread and general cargo. Newchwang to Amoy 25 cents per picul. Newchwang to Swatow 25 cents per picul. Shanghai to Whampoa 15 cents per picul. Settlements during the fortnight—British ship *Canara*, 1,280 tons, Shanghai to New York, 1,000 tons, register. *Cyberus*, British barque, 1,091 tons, register. *Kathleen*, British barque, 1,099 tons, register.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 9th inst. There were present:—H. E. Major-General Digby Barker, Administering the Government, Mr. W. M. Goodman (Acting Colonial Secretary); Mr. A. J. Leach (Acting Attorney-General); Mr. S. Brown (Surveyor-General); Mr. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart (Registrar-General); Mr. N. G. Mitchell (Colonial Treasurer); Messrs. J. J. Keswick, T. H. Whitehead, P. Ryrie, and Ho Kai.

THE MINUTES of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

ANOTHER ACTING MEMBER. Mr. Leach took the oath and his seat as Acting Attorney-General, in place of Mr. J. Goodman, who now fills the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. W. M. Deane, Acting Colonial Secretary.

THE OBSERVATORY. The Acting Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Director of the Observatory for 1890. It appears in another column.

VOTES. The Acting Colonial Secretary moved that the votes recommended by the Finance Committee at the last meeting be approved.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and they were adopted without discussion.

A LONG CATECHISM. Mr. Whitehead asked the following questions, of which he had given notice, and which were set down on the orders of the day:—

With reference to the explanation given by His Excellency Sir G. William des Vaux at the Council meeting held on the 30th April last, in connection with the payment of the arrears of the Military Contribution for 1890 without the sanction of the Council, will the Government lay upon the table a copy of the telegram or telegram from the Secretary of State on the authority of which the money was paid?

Will the Government lay upon the table a copy of the Despatches, referred to in the Acting Colonial Secretary's letter of 15th instant to the Honorable P. Ryrie, received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveying His Lordship's views and instructions in regard to the increased salaries voted in the 1891 Estimates, and state the date on which the same were received, also a copy of the telegram from the Secretary of State dated 25th ult. to the Secretary of State referred to in the said letter together with a copy of the telegram received from the Secretary of State in reply?

Will the Government lay upon the table a copy of the despatch dated 2nd September last of His Excellency the Officer then Administering the Government to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies in connection with the proposed Share Sale Regulation Bill, and a copy of the Secretary of State's despatch in reply?

Has the attention of the Government been directed to the result of the enquiry into the cause of the death of the engineer and fireman belonging to the steam launch which was blown up on the 7th May, and to the rider added to their verdict by the jury to the effect that all launches plying in Hongkong harbour, whether for passenger traffic or otherwise, should be compelled to undergo a periodical survey, and if so will the Government state whether it is intended to refer to the matter to the Committee on the subject of all launches in Hongkong waters?

With reference to the telegram from Her Majesty's Government directing the Colonial Government to stop all public works not yet begun, and referred to in Sir G. W. des Vaux's speech in this Council on 5th March last, will the Government lay on the table a copy of the despatch or despatches received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State in confirmation of the said telegram, or in reference to the stoppage of public works to which the Colony is not already actually committed?

Will the Government state whether the Memorandum dated the 20th December, 1890, addressed to His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong, signed by all the Unofficial Members of Council and dealing with the Estimates for Public Works Extraordinary for 1891, was forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and if so, what date? Have any communications been received from the Secretary of State on the subject of that memorandum, and if so will the Government lay copies of them on the table?

The Acting Colonial Secretary in reply to the first question laid on the table the following telegram:—"London 13-2-91. Governor, Hongkong. Referring to my Despatch No. 241 last year increased contribution should be paid as soon as possible. Telegraph reply. Knutsford." With respect to the third, fifth, and sixth questions, he said that papers had been laid on the table, and published in another column. In reply to the second question he said that as the despatches referred to had been suspended by order of the Secretary of State, upon receipt of further instructions, it was not considered expedient to discover the contents, or any portion thereof, of the telegram referred to. As regarded the fourth question the attention of the Government had been directed to the finding of the jury; the Coroner's despatch, and if referred to the hon. member to move the suspension of the Standing Orders before introducing his resolution to make it perfectly in order.

Mr. Whitehead then moved, Mr. Ho Kai seconded, and it was agreed, that the Standing Orders be suspended in order that a motion might be made without due notice.

Mr. Whitehead—I beg to move that the Stockbrokers' Association be heard by their counsel on the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the law with respect to the sale of Shares of Companies registered under the Companies Acts 1865 to 1886, and of other joint stock companies. I would explain that my object in wishing this motion to be brought forward to-day is to save time. If the Council will agree to permit the Stockbrokers' Association to be heard before the Council it will enable them to give the necessary instructions, and thus save time.

Mr. Ho Kai—I beg to second the resolution, and in doing so I must state that in view of what has been said I think that when an Ordinance of such an important nature

is being passed it is well that all affected parties should be first heard, and discussion freely conducted; although in seconding this resolution it is not to be understood that my sympathy is with the opposition to the Ordinance.

The Acting Colonial Secretary said with regard to the motion of the hon. member the rule was that only on certain exceptional occasions could counsel be heard. He quoted from the rules showing that counsel could be heard where individual rights or interests of property were affected, etc. This was not a private Bill; it was a public Bill introduced by a private member. One point in the motion would require consideration. The question might arise as to when counsel should be heard. It seemed advisable that it should be immediately before the motion for the second reading of the Bill. If such counsel was not a member of the House it would not be convenient for him to intervene in the debate. After the address of counsel it would be for the hon. member who brought the Bill forward to consider how his views on the subject had been affected, and whether he would move the second reading or not.

Mr. Whitehead said he had understood that the Ordinance formed a precedent for his present action. Counsel was then heard, when the bill came on for second reading, on behalf of the oilmen merchants of Hongkong. He was not aware whether counsel was allowed to take part in the discussion.

The Acting Colonial Secretary thought it most incompatible that counsel should be allowed to interpose in the debate. If the persons interested were to have the advantage of counsel it should certainly be previous to the debate on the second reading. He ought also to say that the passing of this resolution ought not to be considered as forming a precedent for the admission of counsel. It was always open to persons outside of the Council to express their views.

Mr. Whitehead referred to the debate in the House of Lords recently on the admission of counsel in the Newfoundland fisheries debate.

The motion was then amended, "immediately prior to" being inserted in place of "on" before "second reading."

The Standing Orders being suspended, the Acting Governor Mr. Whitehead's resolution, saying that it rested entirely with the members as to whether they would consent to counsel in the debate, and he did not wish to bias any one in any way as to what they would do.

There was no further discussion, and the motion was carried.

RETROSPECTIVE. The Acting Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to give the same validity to Ordinances Nos. 18 and 19 of 1884 as if they had been proclaimed to come into force on the 23rd day of September, 1884."

The Acting Attorney-General seconded, and the Council afterwards went into Committee on the Bill.

THE PORTS. The Acting Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "The Ports Protection Ordinance, 1891." He said that there were already two Ordinances in existence dealing with the matter, the Sketches Prevention Ordinance, 1888, and the Stone-cutters' Island Ordinance, 1889. This Bill was more of a general nature, its purpose being to prevent any person, not being a military officer in uniform, from going into the forts. It was introduced under the direction of the Secretary of State.

The Acting Attorney-General seconded, in which he was supported by Mr. Whitehead. The Bill was read a second time, and on the Council going into Committee.

The Acting Colonial Secretary stated that it would entail considerable trouble to combine the Ordinances, especially as the present Bill was somewhat dissimilar from the others.

MISCELLANEOUS. The remaining business was the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to provide against abuses connected with the erection of Public Latrines," second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to further amend the Public Health Ordinance, 1889," and third reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the making of a table of fees to be taken in connection with the grant of Letters Patent." The Council then adjourned until the 19th inst.

LORD KNUTSFORD ON THE ESTIMATES.

The following interesting despatch to Governor des Vaux from Lord Knutsford, Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 29th February and dealing with the 1891 Estimates for 1891, was laid before the Legislative Council on the 9th inst.:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Fleming's despatch No. 449 of 22nd December last, submitting the Estimates for 1891.

I am glad to observe that these Estimates have been drawn up in general accordance with the model form, which accompanied my circular despatch of 4th February, 1890, with one exception, namely that "temporary" offices are "filled by persons ineligible for the ordinary superannuation allowance" are not distinguished as such, but on this point I will address you hereafter.

The proposed Estimates of Expenditure would, if the Extraordinary Works were carried out in full, almost exhaust the existing balances, and it seems desirable that the state of the finances of the Colony should be carefully reviewed at an early date, so that the necessary measures for raising a loan in the future may be taken in time. In the course of the year, such necessity should become apparent, you should report fully to me as some period before the usual period for drawing up next year's Estimates.

As regards the details of the general scheme of increased salaries on the present Estimates, I will address you separately in reply to Mr. Fleming's despatch No. 438 of 15th December last. I approve the proposed increase of emolument to Chinese members of the Fire Brigade referred to in the 3rd paragraph of the despatch under acknowledgment, but I would observe that it would perhaps have been better, in view of additional sum had been shown, instead of being voted as a lump sum under the designation of "Extra pay to Chinese \$1,170."

I notice, with regret, that the vote for the Audit Department was objected to by the hon. member of the Council, but I consider that the recent discovery of serious delinquencies in the Post Office showed the need for efficient audit, and that the system lately introduced affords the best security against losses and irregularities, and I do not doubt that when it has had a fair trial, this will be recognised in Hongkong.

Before sanctioning the vote of \$19,000 for electric lighting of the streets, referred to in paragraph 4 of despatch under acknowledgment, I shall be glad to be informed how far it is proposed to substitute electricity for gas in lighting the streets, in what parts of the town, and what will be the total increase in the annual expenditure, if any, ultimately involved.

Since writing your despatch under acknowledgment, you will have received my despatches Nos. 273 and 274 of 21st November last, regarding the proposed extension of the Gaol, and I shall await the result of the action which you are therein directed to take.

As regards the Extraordinary Public Works which have been taken on these Estimates, I have to remind you that in my despatch on last year's Estimates I limited my approval to those works "to which the Colony is already committed and to those which are deemed to be of urgent necessity," but Mr. Fleming's despatch, No. 313 of 28th August last, forwarding a memorandum on the Public Works in execution or contemplation, did not clearly indicate what works were already begun or were of such urgent necessity that it was necessary to proceed with them or commence them during last year. I gather, however, from the last column but one on page 33 of the 1891 Estimates that a considerable number of new Public Works were begun during 1890, which must therefore be taken to have been sanctioned by the qualified approval referred to above as given in my despatch No. 67 of 18th April last.

I proceed to refer to some of the works planned on the present Estimates, in order to be guided by such urgent necessity that it was necessary to proceed with them or commence them during last year. I gather, however, from the last column but one on page 33 of the 1891 Estimates that a considerable number of new Public Works were begun during 1890, which must therefore be taken to have been sanctioned by the qualified approval referred to above as given in my despatch No. 67 of 18th April last.

As regards (item 1) the Central Market, (item 10) Cattle Depot Extension, and (item 11) Slaughter House, &c., I trust that it will be found possible to carry out the strong recommendations of the unofficial members of the Council, (in enclosure 8 to despatch under acknowledgment), as to reducing the estimated cost of these works, and before committing the Colony to the proposed expenditure, I request you to furnish me with a special report as to the possibility of some appreciable reduction in regard to each of them.

I have also to request you to report whether you cannot adopt the suggestion of the unofficial members, that a portion of the Hospital Staff quarters (items 15 and 16), which are said to be on too large and extravagant a scale, should be converted into additional to the Hospital, and whether in that case (item 17) the plan for alterations and additions to the Hospital cannot be dispensed with. In the meantime I will suspend my sanction to this vote.

I am prepared to approve the vote for (item 2) Magazines for Explosives and Pier at Stone-cutters' Island, if it is really of primary and immediate importance to proceed with them this year, but if not, one or both of them should be postponed, in view of the considerable number of other works in hand. The expenditure on these two works should appear in the Estimates separately, and I request you to refer to them in my despatch No. 3 of the 23rd ultimo that the new Pier is to cost about \$6,000, so that I presume the estimated cost of the Magazine is over \$11,000.

With reference to (item 8) "Improvement—Recreation Ground," I am prepared to sanction the completion of the sanitary improvements already begun, (as I understand), around the site of the Race Course, but I am unable to sanction the remaining portion of this vote, apparently amounting to \$4,000, which should have been taken separately, and intended for alteration and extension of the Race Course, at any rate pending further information as to the necessity for this work, which would hardly seem to be justified until at least other more pressing works have been executed.

I have observed that (item 12) Slaughter House, Kowloon, is set down at \$6,500, whereas its cost last year was only estimated at \$3,000, and I request you to inform me why this increase is considered necessary.

I approve the commencement of the Public Lavatories (item 13) if you are satisfied that it can be undertaken by the Public Works Department this year without putting a check upon works already begun, but otherwise it would be better to postpone this work, which though desirable does not seem to be one of immediate urgency.

I approve the proposed erection of Police Station at Quarry Bay (item 20) and am glad to observe that the Estimate has been reduced from \$6,000 (as voted last year) to \$2,000. I will defer sanctioning the reconstruction of the Governor's Peak residence (item 25) pending the receipt of the plans and estimates of the proposed new building.

In the absence of further information as to its urgency, I withhold my sanction from (item 28) Shau-ki-wan Market Extension, which might probably be postponed without serious inconvenience.

I am glad that your Government adopted the recommendation of the unofficial members of the Council to omit the proposed vote for Government Offices and Law Courts, as not being of pressing necessity, and I have to express my concurrence generally in the views set forth in the memorandum of the 20th of December, especially as regards the desirability of pushing to completion all works already begun, before entering upon any new works unless absolutely necessary, and also as regards the impropriety of sanctioning and commencing any works before detailed drawings and estimates have been prepared.

I agree in the opinion expressed in the concluding portion of this memorandum as to the importance of consulting the unofficial members of Council before committing the colony to any serious expenditure.

Subject to the above remarks and to the remarks contained in my separate despatch as to the increased salaries, I approve the Estimates for the current year.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

KNUTSFORD.

MR. KESWICK'S SHARE BILL.

On the 2nd of last September Mr. Francis Fleming, the Officer Administering the Government, addressed the Secretary of State, on the subject of Mr. J. J. Keswick's proposed Ordinance to make time transactions in shares illegal in the Colony, favorably recommending the measure. Mr. Fleming wrote:—

I have the honour to inform your lordship that at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, before the second reading of the Bill introduced by Mr. J. J. Keswick to amend the law in respect of the sale of shares in Companies registered under the *Hongkong Companies Ordinance* and in other joint stock companies.

The Bill was only read a first time as the matter was too important a one to dispose of until it had received the careful attention of Government and until the community in general had been given an opportunity to express an opinion thereon.

Mr. Keswick explained that the object of the proposed Ordinance, which is based on the *Imperial Act, 80 Vic. ch. 88*, commonly called *Leaman's Act*, is to do away with what are known as time bargains, i.e., contracts to sell for delivery at a future date shares the seller does not possess at the time.

There can be no doubt that there has been of late, more particularly during the course of last year, a great deal of gambling in shares carried on in the Colony which this Ordinance, if passed, would in all probability go far to prevent.

The principal, if not the only objection to the Ordinance is that it would be a restriction on the freedom of contract, but I venture to think that as freedom of contract exists only for the

public good, if it is more in the public interest that it should be to some extent restricted, there can be no valid objection to the proposed change on this ground.

But as the measure is one of some importance Mr. Keswick and the Acting Attorney-General, Mr. Achroyd, expressed a desire that I should submit a copy of it for your lordship's consideration before further proceeding with it in the Legislative Council, more especially so as the Council will not meet until the beginning of October.

I therefore enclose a copy of the Bill, as also a memorandum in explanation of it which has been drawn up by the Acting Attorney-General. In so far as my own opinion is concerned, I cannot but think the measure a desirable one, and I shall be glad to receive your lordship's views upon it as soon as possible, inasmuch as Mr. Keswick will naturally be anxious to proceed with the Bill, should it receive your lordship's approval, without any unnecessary delay.

I forward, for your lordship's information, the report, as taken from the *Hongkong Daily Press*, of the observations that were made when the Bill was introduced by Mr. Keswick on the 21st of July last.

Here Mr. Achroyd's memorandum annexed to the foregoing despatch is given in full. "This Bill which is based on *Leaman's Act* (80 Vic. ch. 88) was introduced by the Hon. J. J. Keswick in order to check and if possible to stop for the future the great gambling in shares which took place last year in Hongkong and which led to great abuses and evils and to the ruin of many."

"This gambling exists to a certain extent now and may be renewed at any moment, and for the large operations and 'rounds' being sold largely for delivery at future dates cannot be done in Hongkong rule the market, and by continuing to sell, they lower considerably the price of the stock they are dealing in, thereby either ruining or causing heavy losses to those who have bought, and injuring the stock by depressing it without any good reason, to the prejudice of *bona fide* shareholders; and this is done by unscrupulous speculators who have no interest in the stock."

"If only the regular, or what I would call professional gamblers or speculators were ruined, it would not be such a public matter as it has become, but a great many young men and others who have some money to risk are induced to buy shares for future dates on fair promises, trusting that they will be fairly dealt with, and afterwards find that they are exposed to risks which are not so removed from being criminal. There is no doubt that the evil is very great and that it should be stopped if possible—the recent cases of embezzlement by bank clerks and others which have been unravelled at Criminal Sessions have no doubt their origin in excessive and speculative speculations in shares."

"The proposed law would not in any way interfere with legitimate business or speculation, and would be welcomed by all except a few jobbers, speculators and brokers."

"On the other hand it is urged against the Bill that it is a serious interference with the freedom of contract which should not be restricted unless public interests required it; that there are no public interests involved, but only the relief and protection of private individuals who have entered into these contracts; that no such law has been passed in England and no sufficient reason has been shown why such an exceptional measure should be introduced here, and that even if the law was passed it would be evaded as the English Act has been so evaded there."

"From what I have seen and learnt as Official Assignee, I can state that there is a very great amount of selling and buying shares which is not *bona fide* or legitimate speculation but rash and extravagant gambling, and I should be glad to see a stop put to this. The argument that because the law does not exist in England, it should not be enacted here, cannot, I submit, be seriously maintained, as the circumstances and extent of the local market differ so greatly from that of England and afford scope and opportunity for practices which it would perhaps be useless to attempt on a larger field."

"At the same time I admit that the objection that it is a restriction on the freedom of contract is one which deserves consideration. It is in my opinion the only serious objection against the Bill."

"The Secretary of State wired on October 6th: 'In reply to your despatch No. 317 of 26th September, if unofficial members of Council agree, I have no objection'—'so that the proposed bill being a private measure and allowing both official and unofficial members perfect freedom of action, it has every prospect of being fairly fought out on its merits.'"

THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

PROFESSOR DOBERCK'S REPORT.

The annual report of the Director of the Hongkong Observatory was laid on the table at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th inst. It is dated May 9th, and says:—

My sixth volume of observations was published last month, and I have the honour to submit herewith my seventh volume in manuscript as ordered by His Excellency the Governor. It contains the observations made in 1890. The only change in the observations is that the Commission to enquire into the working of the Observatory. The Commissioners held several meetings, visited the Observatory at my request, and then submitted a report.

I strongly recommended a much larger annual expenditure and stated that "the increased staff that has been found to be essential would involve a greater outlay, and the annual cost cannot be estimated at under thirteen thousand dollars a year, or at least twice the present amount."

The report also stated that "to render the working of the Observatory properly effective, there should be three European assistants at least, one of whom should have sufficient experience and knowledge to permit of his being charged of the Observatory, which, necessarily, there should also be three Portuguese or Chinese clerks." They also stated that "it would appear that a great deal of useful work is done at the Observatory, but that the financial position of the Observatory is not so satisfactory as it should be, and that it has been allowed to be spent yearly."

The annual cost of the up-keep of the Observatory was originally estimated at ten thousand dollars, but only seven thousand dollars have been spent. An Observatory, in essentially, one of those institutions on which, if thoroughly good results are to be obtained, a considerable sum of money must be spent. They also strongly recommended that "European assistants should be obtained from England, as specially as possible, and that the maintenance, temporary assistance should be locally obtained."

A lengthy memorandum from Major-General H. S. Palmer, R.E., who wrote the original report which subsequently led to the establishment of the Observatory, was appended to the Commissioners' report.

The suggestions submitted by the Commission have not yet been carried out, but their report has been printed by order of the Governor, and they have thus in a measure been fully carried out, the working of the Observatory will be greatly improved, and the immediate practical utility will be very much increased.

I have to record my appreciation of the

skill and invariable courtesy with which the Chairman of the Commission conducted the enquiry. It is proper to call attention to this, as it does not appear from the printed evidence attached to the report. But the printed evidence is quite incomplete and misleading. Many important remarks have been omitted by the reporter, and my explanations are quite incorrectly put down or not entered at all. Had the circulation of the printed evidence not been limited, it would have done much towards strengthening popular fallacies concerning typhoons.

The Commission recommended the establishment of a branch Observatory at the Peak, and communication arranged with the office of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company. General Palmer reported in 1881, that he considered an anemograph on the top of the Peak to be required. At present an advance upon the knowledge of typhoons gained in the Observatory during the past seven years depends mainly upon observations made on the top of the Peak. We do not even know how far the present registers, kept by the signalmen, are to be trusted, as they show that the wind blows less strongly there during typhoons than it does at sea level. It would be interesting to have that point cleared up. We have no right to say that the force of the wind is wrongly estimated. We do not know whether it is right or wrong. The Commission stated that "the true direction of the wind can be more easily recorded at that altitude, and the signs of an approaching typhoon more quickly noticed." It would also be well to have a photograph working up there. That would supply certain information about rain-fall, which is very much required in Hongkong.

A new cable was laid across the harbour in the direction of the Observatory. It was now in direct connection with the offices of the Telegraph Companies. That was of course the principal defect in connection with the immediate utility of the observations, and no improvement could take effect without it. It is to be regretted that the cable was not laid in 1881. The signalman's house on the Peak is now in telephonic connection with the Central Police Station in Victoria and the Observatory is in telephonic connection with the Police Station in Kowloon. With reference to improvements in the issue of weather intelligence consequent upon the laying of the cable, the notice reprinted as "Appendix A" to this report may be consulted.

9. Telegraphic connection with Victoria was interrupted on the 15th May from 12.15 p.m. to 2.25 p.m., on the 16th May from 10.0 a.m. till 11.35 a.m., on the 17th June till 8.37 a.m., on the 14th, from 2.40 p.m. on the 13th September till 3.45 p.m., on the 15th, and from 3.45 p.m. on the 16th December till 11.25 a.m. on the 17th. On all of these occasions also interrupted the telegrams to the Chinese Coast Meteorological Register, based on information received direct from the Eastern Extension and Great Northern Telegraph Companies, was issued daily (Sundays and Government holidays excepted). It contains at present telegrams (corrected and reduced) from Vladivostok, Tokio, Nagasaki, Shanghai (Harbour Office

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Before Mr. E. J. Akeroyd, Acting Police Judge.

June 3rd.

THE SHAMKIN HOTEL CASE.

Judgment was delivered this morning in the cross actions between the Shamkin Hotel Company and Mr. W. St. J. Hancock.

His lordship said—The first of these suits is to recover the sum of \$490.15, composed of 1st, money entrusted to the defendant, \$380.00; and board and lodging, etc., at the Shamkin Hotel, 110.15. The second suit is for the sum of \$541.75, balance due to the plaintiff for the defendant's architect for professional services, fees and charges and for rent due for eight months for part of the plaintiff's premises, Beaconsfield Arcade, occupied by the defendant Company from 1st March, 1890, to the 30th October, 1890. With the consideration of the first suit it is necessary to proceed, as the plaintiff Hancock has in his account admitted the sums claimed from him by the Hotel Company. The sum of \$341.15 claimed by Hancock is arrived at as follows:—

Amount of account for fees and charges up to the 11th September, 1889.....\$490.00
Amount of account for similar fees and charges from 6th October to 29th Dec. 1890.....151.75

Total.....\$641.75

Deduct: Received by cheques, \$50.00;
amount received for purchase of fittings,
\$380.00; amount due to Hotel, \$110.15. 990.15

181.76

Add: Rent of office as above.....160.00

341.75

The chief items in the first account are: 2 journeys to Canton with Directors, \$112; 2 for Hotel on Ice House Plot, \$15; fees in connection with letting the Concordia Hall, \$120. With respect to this account the plaintiff contends that it has been accepted by the defendant Company whilst the Company states that it had never been accepted, and if accepted, it was so in full satisfaction for all services rendered and to be rendered up to the opening of the Hotel. The evidence on this disputed point is as follows:—The plaintiff on the signing of the contract for the necessary alterations to Concordia Hall sent the following letter to Mr. Barretto, the Secretary of the Company:—
"27th September, 1889.—As it is customary to make out architects' charges to date of signing contract I have now the pleasure of enclosing herewith a memo. of the same."
The account as sent in with that letter amounted to \$50; but it has been charged for plans for Hotel on Ice House Plot. Against this item Mr. Hancock had placed an asterisk, and at the bottom of the account had written: "This is the schedule charge I am entitled to make, but I propose to reduce the same by \$100, making the total charges \$50." This account was duly submitted to the Board of Directors. Mr. Fraser-Smith says that this account had been brought before the Directors and thrown out by the Board. They objected to the item of \$110 for rent, not done in. Mr. Hancock and Mr. Pitman came to his office one afternoon and after some conversation about Mr. Hancock's right to make this charge Mr. Fraser-Smith said he thought Mr. Hancock had taken a great deal of trouble in the matter and that if Mr. Hancock would reduce that item to \$150 he was prepared to recommend to the Board to pay this bill. It was understood that this payment of \$490 should cover all the charges in connection with the Hotel up to the date that he was ready to recommend this to the Board, that the \$150 was not in substitution of the \$310 but they wanted to pay Mr. Hancock \$100 and get rid of all his charges. Mr. Fraser-Smith said he never made any recommendation to the Board. Mr. Roddy says that the Directors objected to the whole of the bill of \$50. Mr. Barretto, who was Secretary to the Company, says that the Directors strongly objected to the account of \$50. Mr. Hancock said that after he had sent in the account he had an interview with Mr. Fraser-Smith who said that the item of \$310 be reduced to \$150 as the work had not been done, and as he was doing other work for the Board, Mr. Fraser-Smith told him that the Directors had approved of the account subject to the reduction above mentioned. No other items in that account had been objected to. Mr. Hancock on being recalled said that there was no condition attached to his acceptance of \$490, that he would not have accepted this amount in payment of all his charges, and that the item of \$310 be reduced to \$150 as the work had not been done, and as he was doing other work for the Board, Mr. Fraser-Smith told him that the Directors had approved of the account subject to the reduction above mentioned. No other items in that account had been objected to. Mr. Hancock on being recalled said that there was no condition attached to his acceptance of \$490, that he would not have accepted this amount in payment of all his charges, and that the item of \$310 be reduced to \$150 as the work had not been done, and as he was doing other work for the Board, Mr. Fraser-Smith told him that the Directors had approved of the account subject to the reduction above mentioned. No other items in that account had been objected to.

Mr. Fraser-Smith in his evidence says:—Mr. Hancock inspected the site in company with Mr. Pitman and myself and without any hesitation whatever Mr. Hancock came to the conclusion that it was not a fit place for a Hotel. There were no plans furnished for the Hotel. I have never seen or heard of any plans in connection with the Ice House site. He was not asked to prepare any plan, because he had seen the place. He said it would not do for the purpose. Mr. Fraser-Smith's attention was subsequently called to the letters of Mr. Hancock, mentioning these plans as having been sent in, and also the minute of the meeting of the Board of Directors dated the 10th August 1889 in which Mr. Hancock was asked to prepare preliminary plans for the Hotel to be built on the said ground and plans accordingly to be submitted with all possible dispatch. Mr. Fraser-Smith also objected to the charges for the plans for the annex. He said "for the annex we received no plans." "I have not seen any plans for the annex," whereas Mr. Hancock in his letter of the 12th November, 1889, says he sends herewith plan and tender for the annex and servants' quarters and the reception of this letter and of the tender is mentioned in the minute of the meeting of the directors of the 10th November, Mr. Fraser-Smith being present at the meeting. Mr. Roddy says that the Directors were asked for building on the Ice House plot. Such is the contradictory parole evidence respecting the acceptance of this first account. I will now consider the written evidence. As we have seen already Mr. Hancock sent in his account on the 27th September, 1889 on the 16th October the Secretary wrote as follows: "Dear Sir,—As the Directors require a little more time to consider the different items in your account made up to the 11th Sept. I am directed to inform you that should you require any payment on account of the same they will be only too pleased to send you a cheque. Regarding the fittings required as per your letter of the 15th inst. they are opinion that if possible, the articles should be obtained here." The interview with Mr. Fraser-Smith took place on the 15th November and on

Feb. 29th, Attendance at Shamen on Messrs. Roddy & Pitman & expenses 31.00
Mr. 6th, Attendance at Board Meeting... 5.00
Commission for Supervision, \$3.55 at 71 per cent.....\$2.52
Dec. 6th, Examining Yu Shing's account 5.00
Examining Han Shing's account 5.00
Total.....\$376.10

The only question remaining to be dealt with is that of rent. The only evidence on this point is parole evidence, and that scanty and conflicting, as will appear from the following extracts.
Mr. Hancock says, I claim rent now, because the Company has had the use of my office, my furniture, and servants. I had a conversation with Mr. Roddy; I mentioned to him the rent; he said he gave his office rent free. I said that was no reason why I should give mine rent free; that I was not interested in the Company. I never told Mr. Fraser-Smith that as I had a great deal to do with the Company, and that I referred to it, it would save me a great deal of trouble if he came down to me. It was a great inconvenience to me having the office there. I never offered the office rent free. I had to take another floor into the office to enable them to come. It was long before Mr. Da Rosa came that I spoke to Mr. Barretto about the rent.
Mr. Fraser-Smith says—When the office was removed from my place Mr. Hancock stated in presence of Mr. Barretto that it would be convenient for him to have the office at his office and that he would give it rent free. I had both offices at my office. I have told him more than once that it was very hard that we should take up his time and office, drink his whiskies and sodas, and he get no rent.
Mr. Pitman says—I know nothing about the rent. Only a desk in Mr. Hancock's room was used. I never heard anything about rent until the writ was issued.
Mr. Roddy says—When I was about moving from my office in D'Aguiar Street I said to Mr. Hancock that if he would give me more, Mr. Hancock said he would give them offices in his office rent free. Mr. Hancock was at that time a director of the Marina. Mr. Hancock's offer was not accepted. It was a casual conversation, it was not the business before the meeting. That was the only conversation about rent that I know of.
Mr. Hancock being recalled says—I never promised to let them have my office rent free. I do not remember the conversation referred to by Mr. Roddy. I had a conversation with Mr. Roddy in his new office. I remember no conversation with Mr. Fraser-Smith and Mr. Barretto. Mr. Barretto complained seriously of carrying on the work at Mr. Fraser-Smith's. Mr. Barretto searched for offices. I said the Company's office might be removed to my office. I said that to Mr. Barretto.
This is all the evidence on this point. Mr. Roddy says he was present only once when there was any conversation about the rent. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Marina I propose the secretary of the Board was present. Mr. Fraser-Smith also speaks only of one conversation about rent. He says Mr. Roddy and Mr. Barretto were present, and therefore it must have been the same occasion as the one mentioned by Mr. Roddy.
Mr. Barretto does not remember it. He says—
"When Mr. Roddy left D'Aguiar Street Mr. Fraser-Smith offered us a room in his office rent free. This was at Peder's Hill; we went there but after a day or a fortnight it was inconvenient for the Company and Mr. Fraser-Smith. Mr. Hancock then offered a room in his office. Remark he does not say "rent free" as he does in Mr. Fraser-Smith's case but he adds "I was under the impression that it was rent free" and when asked from what he gathered that impression he says, "I was under that impression because the Company up to that time had not paid any rent either to Mr. Roddy or to Mr. Fraser-Smith." Evidently then Mr. Barretto had no recollection of any conversation in which Mr. Hancock offered his office rent free. But even if he had made that offer as related by Mr. Roddy and Mr. Fraser-Smith it was before the offices went to Peder's Hill, the offer was not accepted and it is clear from the evidence of Messrs. Fraser-Smith and Roddy that it was not renewed. Mr. Barretto agrees with Mr. Hancock when this latter says "Mr. Barretto complained seriously" etc. "I said the Company's office might be removed to my office. I said that to Mr. Barretto." Now Mr. Barretto has told us that nothing was said about rent being given rent free or implied that it was to be rent free nor did he ever say anything to lead any one to infer that his intention was not to charge rent, that he had no reason or motive to give the office rent free.
I take the point that even if Mr. Hancock at one time offered his rooms rent free; that offer was made only once and not accepted—that the Company then went to Peder's Hill and subsequently Mr. Barretto came to Mr. Hancock, who said the Company's office might be removed to his office, and he was fighting for their strict right, and I have to decide whether the facts being as I have above found them to be, the plaintiff can claim for the use and occupation of his room.
A contract to pay a fair compensation for use and occupation is implied by law from the fact that lands, etc., belonging to the plaintiff have been occupied by the defendant with the plaintiff's permission, the amount of the compensation depending on the value of the premises and the duration of the occupation. An implied contract is of course negatived by an express agreement on the same matter. The mere fact of the plaintiff's ownership of the land and of the occupation of defendant is sufficient *prima facie* evidence of a contract to support this action—*Heller v. Silcox*, 19 L. J. Q. B. 295, *Churchward v. Ford*, 4 H. & N. 445, *Howarth v. Shaw*, 8 H. & N. 118. To the case of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester v. Pierce, Lord Ellenborough says—"The action for use and occupation does not necessarily imply any demise. It is enough that the defendant used and occupied the premises by permission of the plaintiff." See also *Woodfall's Landlord and Tenant*, pp. 551, 554, 557. Any tenancy as between plaintiff and defendant (coupled with entry or possession there under) is sufficient, *ex gr.* a mere tenancy at will or even a tenancy on sufferance.
Following these principles and authorities it would have been sufficient for the plaintiff, had there been pleadings entered in this case, to have alleged the use and occupation by the defendant company, with his permission, of his offices in Beaconsfield Arcade, that there was no express agreement for rent in respect of the said use and occupation, and that \$30 was a fair and reasonable sum.

Defendants in order to meet such an action would have been obliged to plead and prove an express agreement that no rent was to be charged. I have above stated that they have not proved such an agreement to my satisfaction, and therefore I am of opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to charge rent. Mr. Barretto, who occupied this office, has said that \$20 was a fair and reasonable sum. I therefore allow the same. Plaintiff's claim will therefore be admitted as follows:—
Previous account.....\$376.10
Items admitted in 2nd account.....90.50

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Mr. Roddy says—When I was about moving from my office in D'Aguiar Street I said to Mr. Hancock that if he would give me more, Mr. Hancock said he would give them offices in his office rent free. Mr. Hancock was at that time a director of the Marina. Mr. Hancock's offer was not accepted. It was a casual conversation, it was not the business before the meeting. That was the only conversation about rent that I know of.
Mr. Hancock being recalled says—I never promised to let them have my office rent free. I do not remember the conversation referred to by Mr. Roddy. I had a conversation with Mr. Roddy in his new office. I remember no conversation with Mr. Fraser-Smith and Mr. Barretto. Mr. Barretto complained seriously of carrying on the work at Mr. Fraser-Smith's. Mr. Barretto searched for offices. I said the Company's office might be removed to my office. I said that to Mr. Barretto.
This is all the evidence on this point. Mr. Roddy says he was present only once when there was any conversation about the rent. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Marina I propose the secretary of the Board was present. Mr. Fraser-Smith also speaks only of one conversation about rent. He says Mr. Roddy and Mr. Barretto were present, and therefore it must have been the same occasion as the one mentioned by Mr. Roddy.
Mr. Barretto does not remember it. He says—
"When Mr. Roddy left D'Aguiar Street Mr. Fraser-Smith offered us a room in his office rent free. This was at Peder's Hill; we went there but after a day or a fortnight it was inconvenient for the Company and Mr. Fraser-Smith. Mr. Hancock then offered a room in his office. Remark he does not say "rent free" as he does in Mr. Fraser-Smith's case but he adds "I was under the impression that it was rent free" and when asked from what he gathered that impression he says, "I was under that impression because the Company up to that time had not paid any rent either to Mr. Roddy or to Mr. Fraser-Smith." Evidently then Mr. Barretto had no recollection of any conversation in which Mr. Hancock offered his office rent free. But even if he had made that offer as related by Mr. Roddy and Mr. Fraser-Smith it was before the offices went to Peder's Hill, the offer was not accepted and it is clear from the evidence of Messrs. Fraser-Smith and Roddy that it was not renewed. Mr. Barretto agrees with Mr. Hancock when this latter says "Mr. Barretto complained seriously" etc. "I said the Company's office might be removed to my office. I said that to Mr. Barretto." Now Mr. Barretto has told us that nothing was said about rent being given rent free or implied that it was to be rent free nor did he ever say anything to lead any one to infer that his intention was not to charge rent, that he had no reason or motive to give the office rent free.
I take the point that even if Mr. Hancock at one time offered his rooms rent free; that offer was made only once and not accepted—that the Company then went to Peder's Hill and subsequently Mr. Barretto came to Mr. Hancock, who said the Company's office might be removed to his office, and he was fighting for their strict right, and I have to decide whether the facts being as I have above found them to be, the plaintiff can claim for the use and occupation of his room.
A contract to pay a fair compensation for use and occupation is implied by law from the fact that lands, etc., belonging to the plaintiff have been occupied by the defendant with the plaintiff's permission, the amount of the compensation depending on the value of the premises and the duration of the occupation. An implied contract is of course negatived by an express agreement on the same matter. The mere fact of the plaintiff's ownership of the land and of the occupation of defendant is sufficient *prima facie* evidence of a contract to support this action—*Heller v. Silcox*, 19 L. J. Q. B. 295, *Churchward v. Ford*, 4 H. & N. 445, *Howarth v. Shaw*, 8 H. & N. 118. To the case of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester v. Pierce, Lord Ellenborough says—"The action for use and occupation does not necessarily imply any demise. It is enough that the defendant used and occupied the premises by permission of the plaintiff." See also *Woodfall's Landlord and Tenant*, pp. 551, 554, 557. Any tenancy as between plaintiff and defendant (coupled with entry or possession there under) is sufficient, *ex gr.* a mere tenancy at will or even a tenancy on sufferance.
Following these principles and authorities it would have been sufficient for the plaintiff, had there been pleadings entered in this case, to have alleged the use and occupation by the defendant company, with his permission, of his offices in Beaconsfield Arcade, that there was no express agreement for rent in respect of the said use and occupation, and that \$30 was a fair and reasonable sum.

Defendants in order to meet such an action would have been obliged to plead and prove an express agreement that no rent was to be charged. I have above stated that they have not proved such an agreement to my satisfaction, and therefore I am of opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to charge rent. Mr. Barretto, who occupied this office, has said that \$20 was a fair and reasonable sum. I therefore allow the same. Plaintiff's claim will therefore be admitted as follows:—
Previous account.....\$376.10
Items admitted in 2nd account.....90.50

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Previous account.....\$376.10
Items admitted in 2nd account.....90.50

Rent.....160.00
Total.....\$1,016.30
Deduct amount received, and hotel bill 990.15
Balance due.....\$36.15
As to costs, although the sum now actually to be paid to Hancock is small, yet it must be borne in mind that he claimed
\$1,171.00 for the accounts, plus
160.00 rent, making
1,331.00

Nearly everything in the two accounts was contested, and it was contended that nothing was due on the second account because \$190 were to cover all charges. The claim for rent was contested. The plaintiff has succeeded in all the important issues with the exception of the charges for visits to Canton. On this issue I think the defendant company entitled to costs. With this exception judgment will be entered for the plaintiff Hancock for \$36.15 with costs. After some argument the question of costs was afterwards reserved.

THE DIOCESAN HOME AND ORPHANAGE.

The following is the twenty-second annual report of the Committee of the above-named institution:—

The year that has just passed has been one of much encouragement to the Committee and the teachers. For the first time the School won the valuable prize of the Government Scholarship, F. Southey having come out first of the candidates in Hongkong. This success redounds much to the credit of the Institution, as Southey knew but very little English when he entered the School in 1879.

Another cause of encouragement is the response of the public in Hongkong and the Southern Ports to the Committee's appeal for a Building Fund, in order to add a new wing to the present building.

The necessity for enlarged accommodation has long been felt both for health's sake and also on account of the increase of boarders during the last few years. An appeal was made at the beginning of last year for \$4,000, and before the end of the year some \$3,500 had been collected. His Excellency Sir William Des Vaux at the Prize-giving at the Home in March, offered to contribute the last hundred of the sum required, on condition that the remainder—between six and seven hundred dollars—should be raised within a reasonable time. This offer was brought to the notice of the new work to be carried out, much will have to be spent on the old building in repairs, and in levelling the new playground. The plans, specifications, and estimates of the new wing have been laid before the Government for approval, and it is hoped that the commencement of the work will not be long delayed. A sum of \$213 was contributed by former pupils of the School.

The thanks of the Committee are due to the Rev. G. H. Bonfield and the Committee of the Union Church for an offering collected for an appeal to the congregation on behalf of the Home, and to the Hongkong Choral Society for the proceeds of a performance.

Thanks are due to Colonel Chater for tickets admitting the boys to see the Assault-Arms in the City Hall; and also to Mr. A. Holt, of Liverpool, for a donation of £1,000, in reduction of passage-money of the Third Master.

It is satisfactory to find that the financial year of the school, ending 31st March, closed with a small but favorable balance instead of, as last year, with a deficit. This could not have been the case but for the annual subscriptions so kindly contributed by many firms and private individuals in this community. The report of the Head Master given below, shows that much good work has been done. The charitable work of the Institution is also not small. At present there are six free boarders and four free day scholars, as well as 15 boarders and 24 day scholars on reduced fees. As a good educational and a charitable institution, therefore, the Committee again confidently appeal for a continuance of the kind help so freely given in the past.

Boards.		Day Scholars.		Total.
Examination.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Together.
Europeans.....	7	14	3	24
Eurasians.....	41	4	2	47
Asiatics.....	14	55	—	69
Total.....	62	73	5	140

THE HEADMASTER'S REPORT FOR 1890.

Mr. George Pierce writes:—
It gives me great pleasure to be able to report that the conduct and health of the inmates of the Institution have been very good during the past year; there has been very little sickness for so large a number of boarders. Some accidents have occurred in the playground; for the first time in many years two boys fell and broke their arms, and one boy, in landing from the bathing lanch, slipped and fell. This could not have been the case but for the annual subscriptions so kindly contributed by many firms and private individuals in this community. The report of the Head Master given below, shows that much good work has been done. The charitable work of the Institution is also not small. At present there are six free boarders and four free day scholars, as well as 15 boarders and 24 day scholars on reduced fees. As a good educational and a charitable institution, therefore, the Committee again confidently appeal for a continuance of the kind help so freely given in the past.

As the Institution was opened in January 1870, we have been before the public for 21 years, and the steady progressive increase in numbers and efficiency has culminated, on the occasion of our coming of age, in one of our pupils, F. Southey, winning in a public examination open to the Colony, the very valuable Government Scholarship of £200 a year for 4 years, which will enable him to study for a profession in England. In July seven boys entered for the Oxford University Local Examination, and six passed; one of the Senior Examination, thus attaining the title of Associate in Arts (A.A.); five in the Junior Examination, and one as a Junior over age. Two were specially distinguished: H. W. Lapsley was 23rd in English, and 20th in religious knowledge; R. Lapsley was 44th in English. For boys who could not enter the school, the 23rd and 24th places in honours in competition with English boys in England, is certainly very creditable.

In former years we were troubled with well-to-do Chinese youths, who paid one month's fee, attended school for a few days, and then left to while away their time elsewhere. To save book-keeping and discourage such unsatisfactory idlers, the fees were made payable quarterly and in advance. This arrangement and the enlarged accommodation and low fees at the Victoria College have reduced the number on our roll from 143 to 138. But notwithstanding this, the average attendance on the 24th School, has risen from 88.6 to 94.7. 79 children had been present the 200 days required by Government; one boy of weak intellect was not examined; one day scholar was absent on account of sickness.

ness, six boys had already passed the highest standards, and are doing Oxford local work; the remaining 71 were examined; 62 passed, or 87 per cent.; 9 failed; 7 failed in only one subject each, but not being in the II, III, or IV standard, where copy-writing conditions failure in one subject, they were marked failed.
In history and needlework 100 per cent passed reading 98.6, geography 97, dictation 94.3, arithmetic 90.4 and composition 90 per cent. In each of the special subjects 25 boys were examined: in animal physiology 88 per cent passed, algebra 80, in Euclid 76 and physical geography 60 per cent. These percentages are not equal to those of 1889, but may be considered as satisfactory in view of the fact that with a higher average attendance we had during some months only two masters instead of three.

The Inspector adds to his report—Military drill appears to have given in this School a pleasing appearance of orderliness, smartness, and alacrity, without producing, so far, any symptoms of harshness as to discipline or want of cheerfulness on the part of the boys.

The Second Master, Mr. Maclellan, has again rendered most valuable help in all ways, but particularly in the drill, and in the formation at his own expense of a school drum-and-file band (carefully instructed by Mr. Lowrie, formerly bandmaster of the 58th Regiment). There were several changes in the appointment of Third Master. For some months Mr. Barlow, of the Victoria College, ably assisted us, but for some time we were without a Third Master, until the arrival in November of Mr. T. W. Hall, an experienced teacher from the Worcester Royal Albert (Orphan Asylum), who was selected and sent out by our Hon. Secretary, the Rev. W. Jennings.

During the last six months some boys were placed in situations, but continued to live in the Institution, and considering the temptations that surround youths in the Colony, it is well to encourage old pupils to regard the School as a home, where they will be welcome and have every reasonable liberty. The plans for extension, suitable provision should be made for such boarders. We continue to pay \$50 a month rent for Priory Lodge for boarders, but a growing Institution with nearly 100 boarders and 50 day-scholars, and an annual income of nearly \$10,000 from fees and Government grants should have more extensive premises. Our class-rooms are also inadequate. A Building Fund was suggested two years ago by H. E. Lieut-General Cameron. The Hon. A. P. McEwen gave us a handsome start last year, giving us \$4,000. Mr. McEwen asked for in order to make a like sum of \$4,000 from the Government under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid scheme.

The Acting Colonial Chaplain (Rev. H. E. Taverner) examined the school in Scripture, and reported: "Some of the papers are very good, and all, with one or two exceptions, are up to a very fair standard."

Our best thanks are due to Hon. J. J. Keswick, Messrs. Jackson, Pancel, G. Sharp, Ho Tung and Ho Fook for contributing the prizes.

HONOURS WON BY PUPILS DURING 1890.

Hongkong Government Scholarship, 1890-1891.

\$200 for a year, with passage to and from England, F. Southey.

Oxford University Local Examinations.

Senior (with title A.A.), J. Topple.
Junior: H. W. Lapsley, with honours in English (23), and Religious knowledge (26); R. Lapsley, with honours in English, (54); F. H. Benning, T. Cook, C. W. Wenderleach.

Bills of Medal and Prize Examinations.

First Prize \$20, with Silver Medal, F. Southey; Fifth Prize, \$15 T. Cook.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH J. J. KESWICK, HON. TREASURER.

Dr. April 1890 to March 1891.
To Balance from last account.....\$ 401.92

" paid Salaries of European Masters.....\$ 731.92

" Bonus to same.....1,020.00

" Passage of Mr. Maclellan from Liverpool.....239.21

" Salaries of Chinese Master.....168.00

" Wages.....88.00

" for maintenance.....4,012.89

" Clothing.....475.05

" School material.....421.87

" Furniture and repairs.....350.36

" Sundries.....59.03

" Fees for Oxford local examination for 2 pupils.....14.00

" £2 & S. Bank interest on overdraft.....16.06

" for Fire Insurance to July, 1891.....32.10

" Amount transferred to Building Fund (being part of donations).....50.00

" Paid one year's rent of Priory Lodge to 31/3/91.....160.00

" Rent from Church Missionary Society 6 months to 31/3/91.....180.00

" Balance of Steam-Boat Fund (bathing).....2.20

" Prize Fund.....3.23

" carried down.....194.30

\$11,630.33

Cr. April 1890 to March 1891.

By donations as per list.....\$1,250.00

" Grant-in-Aid from Government.....661.00

" Government building grant.....375.00

" from St. Peter's oratory.....20.00

" School fees.....9,933.29

" for sale of school material.....151.04

\$11,630.33

E. G. O. E.
J. J. Keswick,
Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1891.

April, 1891—By balance brought down.....\$204.33

THE DIOCESAN HOME AND ORPHANAGE BUILDING FUND IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH J. J. KESWICK, HON. TREASURER.

Dr. 30th April, 1891.
To Balance carried down, viz.:
Oriental Bank Current Account.....\$3,500.38

Oriental Bank Current Deposit 1/11/89.....700.00

\$4,200.38

By donations as per list.....\$3,455.00

Grant from St. John's Cathedral, per Rev. W. Jennings.....250.00

Performance by H.K. Choral Society, per R. Lyall, Esq.....58.21

Oratory at Peak Church, per R. Rev. B. Byrne.....80.10

Oratory at St. Peter's, per Rev. A. G. Goldsmith.....80.10

Less Amount transferred to Building Fund.....30.00

General account.....50.33

Oratory at Union Church, per Rev. G. H. Bonfield.....100.00

By Oratory at Fochow Church, per R. Rev. B. Byrne.....85.80

In view of the approaching contest for the two vacancies on the Sanitary Board, a Telegraph representative called on the various candidates yesterday afternoon in the hope of eliciting an expression of opinion from them. Mr. J. D. Humphreys had very little to say. He thought the greater part of the work that the Board had to get through had been done during the past three years. The principal achievement

the statements of the prisoners were taken down and signed by the accused. The Taitai then sent all the evidence to Viceroy Liu at Nanking by a special courier. It was despatched on the morning of the 24th and on the next morning the messenger arrived back in Wuhu with word that the men were to be executed at once. No time was lost in carrying out these orders, and in half an hour after their receipt the heads of the delinquents had parted company with their shoulders. The heads were exhibited at Wuhu for three days, after which they were sent to Nanking, Nanking, Wuchow, and wherever else disturbances have been created by the *Koloso* Society.

There are still six foreign men-of-war on the Yangtze: the *Porpoise* at Hankow, the *Julia* at Kiating, the *Limn* at Wuhu, the *Staff* at Chinkiang, the *Palos*, and the *Constant*, which left Chinkiang for Wuhu on Thursday last.

A notice was affixed to the French Church in Hongkong last Wednesday, threatening to burn the building.

The following telegram was received on Wednesday last:

Chinkiang, 2nd June, 3.30 p.m.
Tanyang burnt, all safe.

CHEVALIER.

The Jesuits had at Tanyang a very ancient Christian establishment, dating from the previous dynasty. Père Mathieu Ricci once resided there, and there were many hundreds of Christians, and the relations of the Fathers with the country people had always been satisfactory.

(Tanyang is about 20 miles, or less, south-east of Chinkiang.)

The Nanking correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, writing on the 1st inst., says:—H.M.S. *Porpoise* arrived here Thursday afternoon last. Two of our number went aboard immediately and were very kindly received by Commander Burr, who expressed great interest in our situation. Arrangements were partly made for a call upon the Viceroy, but this intention had later on to be abandoned. The Commander and a number of his officers came up into the city on Friday to see for themselves the extent of the damage done by the riot. Saturday morning, in obedience to orders, the ship left for Wuhu. We are sorry she could not be detained here a few days longer, but her presence even for one day has had a good effect, and as everything was quiet on the surface, there seemed no sufficient reason to telegraph for a change of instructions.

We need the vessel, however, not so much to afford relief, assistance, as for a possible emergency in the near future. The unsettled condition of the country generally indicates that the trouble is not yet over. We still hope, therefore, that some gunboat will be stationed at this important capital for a season. It will be of no use to send one after the handful of foreigners shall have been driven out and their property destroyed.

Reports come to-day of anticipated trouble at Kiating. The continued drought causes still further dissatisfaction as is natural among a people who charge all public calamities to the sins of the sovereign. The situation is growing quite serious in some districts north of the river. Wells and ponds are dry, and people are drinking the stilted water of the stagnant pools that remain. Considerable sickness prevails. There has not been enough water to set out the rice and the ground shoots that were started have withered away. The officials in the intervals of the riots have been earnestly praying for rain. Should it be withheld a few days longer, it will be too late for rice this year, and with a possible famine added to present troubles it will require no prophet to predict the result.

Mr. Drummond's theory as to the origin and purpose of the present outbreaks (secret and acknowledged) is very generally accepted by well-informed Chinamen here.

The four-day festival in progress was stopped last night by order of the authorities.

The M. E. Christ-School is being rapidly put in repair, and there will soon be no trace of the riot. The rowdies who hoped for plunder are evidently disappointed, and are venting their spleen in (wordy) attacks upon the Viceroy. An insulting anonymous placard was posted to-day at the gate-way of his *yamen*.

The *Hupao* says that the riot at Nanking arose partly from the following cause:—The Protestant Church at Keanohong living close by, who refused to return the animal. The case was reported to the magistrate, who gave the gardener 100 blows with the bamboo. This just sentence, however, incensed the populace, and dissatisfaction spread far and wide. On the 25th of May a riot took place, the mob furiously attacking the Protestant Church until the soldiers appeared on the scene.

The *N. C. Daily News* publishes the following particulars, supplied by Père Colombel, Curé of the Church of St. Joseph at Shanghai, of the recent riots at Tanyang:

Sunday, May 31st.—Whilst the procession of idols passed off without any outward incident at Chinkiang, thanks to the presence of the *Chinkiang* and *Swift*, there were already rumours at Tanyang of the coming outbreak.

Monday, June 1st.—The Father charged at Tanyang dispersed his school, and the Christians under his charge and the Christians families in the surrounding country. The Chi-hsien was at Kiating at Soochow on a visit to the Futai. In the afternoon a crowd began to surround the Mission buildings. A military mandarin, named Heng, came about four o'clock with some soldiers. Twice he succeeded in ejecting the crowd and closing the gates, but he was soon overpowered. As he was acting energetically, the crowd directed all their attacks against him. At one time, the Father interposed himself between the rioters and the gates, and then he was surrounded by the mob, and the priest's residence, the boys' school, and the other buildings. The orphanage being in close contact with houses not belonging to the mission, it was not set on fire, but it was demolished and entirely ruined.

During the first few hours there was very little pillage. The Father belonging to the orphanage were even seen stopping the robbers and forcing them to return their plunder into the flames. But when the fire had nearly burnt out, there was a general rush. Beggars, opium smokers, boatmen and others all set to work to possess themselves of whatever was portable—half-burnt wood, stones, tiles, bricks, all were carried off.

At one end of the enclosure, which is a very large one, there is a cemetery in which have been the custom for a very long time to inter Christians of the town and children of the orphanage. The rioters dug up the bones and heaped them together. They put the heads in a spot, handling him along, it is said, by his queue. One poor skeleton, on which there still remained some flesh and a few shreds of clothing, was carried off and hung up in front of the priest's

door, which looks out on the canal and a back street. These outrageous doings were performed to the accompaniment of the usual calumnies and abusive shouts.

The Father was received in the *yamen* by the secretary of the absent Chi-hsien, and well treated. On the following he was put on board a junk, in company with two runners, and arrived at Chinkiang at noon.

Nothing was left standing in the enclosure—trees, bamboo, walls, even the hedge, were razed to the ground.

A Tientsin correspondent writes:—We are having our placards, as well as you in the south, but in general they appear to cause but little anxiety. The Viceroy evidently thinks that there is no danger, for he left a few days ago for Wei-hai-wai for purposes of inspection, laughing at the rumours that are afloat when his attention was called to them. (I think I forgot to mention at the time that the Viceroy is connected with the issue of threatening placards last autumn, was recently discovered, seized by the authorities, and speedily decapitated as a warning to others.)

The Custom House at Ichang was the scene of a riot on the 20th inst. The Foreign Customs business there, says the *Harper*, is conducted in a picturesque but highly antiquated building, which formerly did duty as a temple to the Celestial deity corresponding to the Roman Jupiter. The circumstances surrounding the riot were of a serious nature, and the rioters were very numerous. On the day in question, it would seem that the country people, who had grown tired of paying to the "Joss" to send much-needed rain, went to the Custom House with the intention of supplanting the idol, but were told that as the place is now occupied by foreigners, they could not go inside. Becoming incensed at this refusal, they proceeded to smash the windows, and probably also thinking that some adverse Commission, they expressed their determination of wrecking the place. We are told by the native papers that the attack was so serious that the Commissioner and his assistants had to make tracks out of reach of the stones, which came in showers. But beyond smashing all the windows and breaking down some of the wood-work, no great damage was done.

FORMOSA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

May 29th, 1891.

It is strange, but nevertheless true, that very little is known of this vast island, situated about 350 miles northwest of Hongkong. The general breadth of China and Japan although indirectly benefiting by the development of trade here, have only the most superficial knowledge of this "island province" as it has been termed since His Excellency Liu Ming-chuan, at the generalissimo of the Formosa, five years ago, the Governor of the whole island. Since that time a great deal has been done towards the development of the natural resources of the country by means of the introduction of western science and modes of civilization which when fully explained will doubtless prove of interest to the general, and more especially to the commercial communities of the Far East.

Before proceeding to describe the country geographically and giving details of its products and trade prospects, the system of government and the difficulties with which Liu Ming-chuan has had to contend, it may be well to enumerate briefly the chief items of Formosan news.

In the first place then, it may be mentioned that the Governor intends to leave the island on the 5th or 6th June in the Formosa Trading Corporation's steamer *Smith*, escorted by her sister-ship the *Carr*. His Excellency will be taken direct to Nanking, where the Yangtze river, whence he will proceed to the home of his ancestors in the province of Anhui, there to remain for a year.

Liu Ming-chuan is in bad health just now. He suffers from intermittent fever, and in addition thereto has recently had slight hemorrhage of the left lung. His successor is Shao Yu-lin, who was Taoist of Shanghai prior to the appointment of Kung, the present Taoist, to that important post. Shao has had a good deal of experience in foreign countries, having been secretary to Chun, the Emperor's, came to grief on the Russo-Chinese Livadia Treaty in 1880. It is rumored in certain circles that Shao had a big hand in the matter of the downfall of his employer, Chung Hsiao, and that he it was who planned and prompted the ambassador's ruin. Granting that there is truth in this rumour, there can be no doubt whatever but that Formosa is about to be governed by a statesman (if such a term can be applied to a Chinese Viceroy or Governor) who is by no means devoid of guile, which may or may not be brought into play to the benefit of foreign trade and to the promotion of western science in the neighbouring isle.

The tea season has commenced in earnest and all the foreign merchants at Tamsui (the capital), near Tamsui, are up to their eyes in business, *i.e.* bills of exchange, "chop" of tea, tea tasting, and bills of lading—"the same old thing." The *Ching* teas are of finer quality this year than last, and the case for the past decade at least, and there is no doubt that the "chop" is simply of superb quality, and will probably create as great a *furore* in the States, where it is well known, as did the Ceylon "chop" in Malacca Lane a month or two ago.

Freights between Amoy and Tamsui are down extremely low, owing to the Douglas Co's steamers running in opposition to the *Smith*. The following list of passenger rates and freights, which has been gathered from authentic sources, will suffice to show how fierce the war of rates is:—

AMOI TO TAMSUI.	
Deck passengers.....	\$3.00
Tea-box wood, per packet.....	0.07
Opium, per 1,000.....	4.00
Opium, per chest.....	5.00
Rice, per bag.....	0.13
Treasure, per 1,000.....	2.50
Lead, per piece.....	0.14
Coppercash, 100 strings.....	1.25
TAMSUI TO AMOI.	
Tea, per half chest.....	\$0.30
Tea, per box.....	0.20
Campoor, per tub to.....	2.50

How long this cut-throat business will go on is not very clear, but that the owners of the *Smith* are well able to stand to their guns there can be little doubt in view of the fact that the coal their steamers burn costs them nothing—it is refuse from the company's own mines—and that they have recently ordered two handy coasters from English yards which are to run exclusively on the Formosa-Hongkong, *via* ports of call, route.

Mr. W. Du Ron Hotelier, Head Master of the College established in the capital, has gone home on six months' leave of absence.

The course of events, commercial and political, in this the only "island province" of the empire of China have tended to bring Formosa gradually to the notice of the outside world through the medium of the public press of Hongkong and Shanghai. At times an earthquake has been reported,

working of a coal mine at Keelung on foreign principles, a tidal wave, the production of railways, and the bombardment of the forts at Tamsui and Keelung have all, in turn, been casually dilated upon; but never since the opening of the Custom House in 1864, the disastrous results of a tidal wave in 1871, the Japanese invasion in 1874 (in which General Le Gendre, now adviser to the King of Great Korea, played a conspicuous part), and the ineffectual blockade of the four open ports of the island by the French in 1884, has anything excited so much the curiosity of the native and foreign mind as the pending departure of the renowned Governor, his Excellency Liu Ming-chuan, who will return to the home of his ancestors in the province of Anhui early next month. It is remarkable, however, that notwithstanding the important affairs above referred to, that so little is known of the geography of the province, its history, its political status and its commercial prospects. Therefore, before proceeding to report my journey by rail across the country and to miles due south from the capital (Tamsui), a general description of the island, giving the exact position of each open port and the points on the coast which the traveller is bound to notice when nearing its shores.

A fortnight ago I went on board the Formosa Trading Corporation's speedy steamer *Smith*, Captain H. Leffler, then lying in Hongkong. The anchor was soon weighed, and at the rate of 15 knots per hour, we sped over the bosom of the deep until Swatow was reached. A number of Chinese passengers were taken on board there, and after a delay in port of five hours, the "mud hook" was again hauled on board and we scooted after the Douglas Company's steamer *Hailong*, which had left a couple of hours before us, bound to Amoy. At daylight the next morning we found ourselves close together, and followed the opposition boat to Tamsui. In North Formosa, a distance of 500 miles, and every nerve was strained by the agents of both vessels to get their steamers away before dark. The *Hailong* was the first to start, getting away an hour and twenty minutes before the *Smith*, and she did her level best to show us her heels. Before night-fall, however, we were in sight of her smoke and at day-break our engineers, who had "opened out" the *Smith*, had the satisfaction of passing their opponent and getting up to Tamsui bar half an hour before the Douglas steamer.

Formosa (Beautiful Island) is named Tai-wan (Great Bay) by the Chinese. It is one of the largest islands in the Eastern seas and is situated between 22 deg. and 26 deg. North latitude, and 120 deg. and 122 deg. East longitude. It is separated by a channel 100 miles wide from the adjacent mainland of China, of which it is a political dependency. It forms the tail-end of one of the western part of the Russian Archipelago, and is situated between the eastern coasts of the great Asiatic continent with a succession of long loops, and terminates that of which the Japanese group, the Loochoo and Meiso-lima islands are the chief component parts. The Chinese claim to have been the first discoverers of Formosa in A.D. 1430. In 1626 the Japanese made an abortive attempt to form a colony at its southern extremity, but when the details of its products and trade prospects, the system of government and the difficulties with which Liu Ming-chuan has had to contend, it may be well to enumerate briefly the chief items of Formosan news.

In the first place then, it may be mentioned that the Governor intends to leave the island on the 5th or 6th June in the Formosa Trading Corporation's steamer *Smith*, escorted by her sister-ship the *Carr*. His Excellency will be taken direct to Nanking, where the Yangtze river, whence he will proceed to the home of his ancestors in the province of Anhui, there to remain for a year.

Liu Ming-chuan is in bad health just now. He suffers from intermittent fever, and in addition thereto has recently had slight hemorrhage of the left lung. His successor is Shao Yu-lin, who was Taoist of Shanghai prior to the appointment of Kung, the present Taoist, to that important post. Shao has had a good deal of experience in foreign countries, having been secretary to Chun, the Emperor's, came to grief on the Russo-Chinese Livadia Treaty in 1880. It is rumored in certain circles that Shao had a big hand in the matter of the downfall of his employer, Chung Hsiao, and that he it was who planned and prompted the ambassador's ruin. Granting that there is truth in this rumour, there can be no doubt whatever but that Formosa is about to be governed by a statesman (if such a term can be applied to a Chinese Viceroy or Governor) who is by no means devoid of guile, which may or may not be brought into play to the benefit of foreign trade and to the promotion of western science in the neighbouring isle.

The tea season has commenced in earnest and all the foreign merchants at Tamsui (the capital), near Tamsui, are up to their eyes in business, *i.e.* bills of exchange, "chop" of tea, tea tasting, and bills of lading—"the same old thing." The *Ching* teas are of finer quality this year than last, and the case for the past decade at least, and there is no doubt that the "chop" is simply of superb quality, and will probably create as great a *furore* in the States, where it is well known, as did the Ceylon "chop" in Malacca Lane a month or two ago.

AMOI TO TAMSUI.	
Deck passengers.....	\$3.00
Tea-box wood, per packet.....	0.07
Opium, per 1,000.....	4.00
Opium, per chest.....	5.00
Rice, per bag.....	0.13
Treasure, per 1,000.....	2.50
Lead, per piece.....	0.14
Coppercash, 100 strings.....	1.25
TAMSUI TO AMOI.	
Tea, per half chest.....	\$0.30
Tea, per box.....	0.20
Campoor, per tub to.....	2.50

How long this cut-throat business will go on is not very clear, but that the owners of the *Smith* are well able to stand to their guns there can be little doubt in view of the fact that the coal their steamers burn costs them nothing—it is refuse from the company's own mines—and that they have recently ordered two handy coasters from English yards which are to run exclusively on the Formosa-Hongkong, *via* ports of call, route.

Mr. W. Du Ron Hotelier, Head Master of the College established in the capital, has gone home on six months' leave of absence.

The course of events, commercial and political, in this the only "island province" of the empire of China have tended to bring Formosa gradually to the notice of the outside world through the medium of the public press of Hongkong and Shanghai. At times an earthquake has been reported,

places, but from the month of June till the end of September it frequently happens that there is such a heavy S.W. swell rolling into the harbour over the bar that steamers after landing a few passengers have to put back to Amoy or the Pescadore Islands, and there wait for the weather to moderate sufficiently to enable them to discharge the bar and get into the harbour to discharge the cargo. Occasionally they put into Tamsui, the old capital to the north of Takow, whence it is easy to reach Takow by an overland route, the distance being about 20 miles. Assuming, however, that there is the usual shallow anchorage at the entrance of the inner harbour of Takow, the first thing that strikes the visitor in looking round is the strange shape of the boats that come off for the passengers. They are *catamarans*, *i.e.*, simply two pieces of stout bamboo lashed together and propelled either by the common Chinese paddle or by a large bamboo sail rigged lugger fashion. A large tub in the centre, in which the passenger sits, and although they are frequently swept by the waves and look dangerously frail they are doubtless the safest kind of boat to navigate amongst the heavy rollers which lash the western coast of Formosa during the summer months. Looking inland from the sea, the prospect is by no means lovely. On the left rise the barren rugged slopes of Apo's Hill, some 1,100 feet in height, and on the right is a smaller one called Saracen's Head, pointing on the sea face by a line of precipitous cliffs rising directly from the water's edge. Between the two is a small green-looking mound separated from Apo's Hill by a chasm and from the other headland by a deep channel about 60 yards wide, which forms the entrance to the inner harbour. This is about six or eight miles long by two or three miles across, the widest part, and forms a calm lagoon, bounded on the North by a well cultivated plain through which a little river runs down to the sea. On the South it is bounded by a low sand-bank, reaching from Saracen's Head to a continuation of the aforesaid plain, on which the town of Takow is situated.

The neighbourhood of Takow is well peopled by immigrants from Swatow and Amoy. They are a happy, contented, hard-working set of Chinese who cultivate the plains with the usual Chinese skill and care, and as a reward for their patient labour, reap crops of rice and sugar, which the foreign merchants buy and export to Amoy.

The largest town in the neighbourhood is Tamsui, which is situated about eight miles from the eastern side of the lagoon. Capital snipe shooting is to be had among the marshy flats on the borders of the little river. The best shooting grounds may be reached by going about half a mile up the river in a boat, until a small creek is met, which forms with the river a narrow isthmus.

The trade of the port and its out-ports. Amoy, has remained fairly steady at about Tael 3,000,000. When it is borne in mind that nearly four-fifths of the trade of the port is divided between two articles of commerce, sugar and opium, it will be easily understood how dependent the present trade of South Formosa is on a good crop of the former and a steady demand for the latter. At present there are two drawbacks to the further and rapid development of the trade of this port—the shallowness of water in the harbour, and the lack of good roads for the transport of goods to and from the interior. During the summer of 1889 Mr. H. C. Matheson, consulting engineer to his Excellency the Governor, Liu Ming-chuan, visited Takow and made a careful survey and report of the harbour and bar, which was submitted for approval; so the day may not be far distant when the improved means of water communication will be one more feather added to the cap of the progressive Liu. When communication with the interior is so wretched as it is here, and the cost of cartage on goods so out of proportion to their original cost, as laid down in the port, the introduction of a railway through the country from the north will bring incalculable benefits both to consumers and producers in the up-country districts, not to mention the expansion of the trade and the course of construction of the road. The route of it has not only been surveyed but is in the hands of the Government, and the road of 150 miles already been cut, and metalled for a distance of fully 30 miles. From a military point of view, also, the railway will be of immense value—it is an imperative adjunct to a proper system of coast defence—so it is to be hoped that these important harbour and transport improvements, greatly needed and so long postponed, and which, as has been repeatedly pointed out, will, in a large measure, both forward the railway works with the utmost vigour, and thereby demonstrate his interest, not only in the island from which he will receive a handsome revenue but also in the advancement of the great empire he serves.

TAMSUI.

Leaving Takow and setting a course to the northward, Tamsui and Amoy are soon left behind, and our vessel, after passing between the Pescadore Group and the mainland, steams ahead during the night and at daylight reaches the port of Tamsui ("fresh water town") in late afternoon, and long: 121° 9' East, 23° 45' North. It is in what is known as the same name. It is in what is known as the Tamsui district of Formosa, and being the virtual emporium of a trade valued at five and a quarter millions of taels annually, is at once the most important and northernmost port in the island. The harbour, to enter which you have to cross a bar which has a channel through it about two cables deep, is a fine bay, and the Tamsui range of mountains, which rise to a height of 3,800 feet, the only signs of a settlement of foreigners here, is an old Dutch fort wherein the British consular residence, Mr. Petersen, resides and daily holds on its solid red-brick battlements the flag of "merry England." A little further on you come to the residence of the British Consul (Mr. W. Holland), who now resides at Tamsui, a flourishing suburb of the capital Tamsui, about nine miles up the river. Then there is the college for boys and girls established by a missionary, Dr. Mackay, who also opened (some years ago) a dispensary in the village where natives are attended to gratis. At the water's edge there is a Customs' examination shed and office, in the rear of which are the quarters of the Commissioner of Customs and his assistants. The out-door staff are stationed in levels in the most insubstantial part of the fifty cluster of built houses and pigsties which some of the natives call "the town of Ho-bei," which is the correct name of the port; Tamsui being practically a fictitious name for it. In native official despatches the place is designated Ho-bei, never Tamsui. The enterprising firm of shipowners, Messrs. Douglas, Laprak & Company, have here a two-storied house, where a representative of the firm, Captain F. Ashton, superintends the loading and discharging of the Company's vessels.

TAKOW.

Commencing from the south end of the island the first port we come to is Takow in Lat. 22 deg. 38' North, and Long. 120 deg. 10' East. This port and its nearest neighbour, Amoy, are not always accessible to steamers. Amoy is the usual point of departure for both

which call at the port three or four times a month. Of course the ubiquitous Chinese ship-chandler's store is to be found here, at least I found one which is "run" by Mr. Tani Amoy, who is also the proprietor of several steam launches which ply between the port and Tamsui, a suburb of the capital, a distance of nine miles. Mr. Chew Leong Hee, the permanent secretary and interpreter of the Governor for the time being, also resides here, but has had the good sense to put up a comfortable little house for himself on the rising ground above the village. Mr. Chew is a Straits Chinaman, a British subject, and combines with a thorough knowledge of English the manners and affability of an English gentleman. He has been five years in the island, and is the man whom a traveller, desirous of getting about and "doing" the place, should obtain the services of as soon as possible after arrival.

I have stated above that Tamsui is a fictitious name for the port, that its real appellation is Ho-bei, and that there are but few signs of a foreign settlement here. Where, the Chinese merchants who do a 5,000,000 taels trade? I will tell you: For the past twenty years the foreign merchants have resided at Tamsui, close to the capital—up river—and there have their houses and tea-firing godowns. Many years ago they were settled at Banks, the northern suburb of the capital, a mile or two further up river. Banks was, and still is, virtually recognized by the Chinese as a part of the port. There the merchants sold opium, and combined with sugar and exchanged various imports with the natives (or rather Chinese colonists) for native produce, chiefly for camphor and tea. Gradually they left Banks (owing to the turbulence of the population and the prevalence of malarial fevers there) and settled in the other suburb, Tamsui. And now I come to a very important part of my story, a portion of it, in fact, which I spared no pains to delve to the bottom of in the interests of foreign merchants interested in the trade of this part of the world. The facts may be set forth as follows.

Although foreigners have resided in Tamsui for fully twenty years, yet they have never been able to own a square foot of land in the town. They have down their "house flags" and their consular flags (those of them who held the appointment of consular agents, the United States of America, Norway, Sweden, and the Netherlands) without protest from the native officials. Last year the British Consul, Mr. W. Holland, came to Tamsui, and, owing to the fact that his residence at Ho-bei, the port, became unfit for use, through old age and required to be pulled down and rebuilt. He was not reluctant to take up his residence at Tamsui, for some time previously the British residents of the place petitioned the British Minister at Peking to appoint a consul at Tamsui and at the same time urged that the Customs, instead of being established at the port, nine miles distant, should have their office at Tamsui in order that greater precision and despatch might be secured in the collection and remittance of duties. Mr. Holland came to Tamsui, and notified the Governor of his change of residence. The despatch was duly acknowledged, and the Governor called on him a few days later. This visit of the Governor to the British representative was the first occasion on which a Governor of the island had ever called upon, and thereby officially recognised the status of an independent foreign official establishment at Tamsui—the business centre of the northern portion of the island province. Of course the Consul soon returned the call, and there, then, for the first time in the annals of foreign relations with Formosa, established himself at Tamsui and received due recognition from the highest authorities in the province. The district in which Tamsui is situated is called Taipei, and it is as the British Consul at Taipei that the Governor, addressed, Mr. Holland. It must be borne in mind, in this connection, that the Chinese, who foreigners do not possess title deeds for the property in their names. They are, in fact, residing here on sufferance. This is a most unsatisfactory and humiliating state of affairs, which should be rectified without delay. That foreigners have a right to reside in Tamsui is unquestionable, and that, under treaty, they have the right to purchase and lease land there goes equally without the saying; and, further, that the Government should, as they have done for instance in Java, offer to the foreigners for instance, duties and pass goods for shipment, should be undoubted by all practical men of business. But John Comrades rule the roost, and could, if he chose, at any time tell the *taishan* to clear out of his house; he being the landlord, not the foreigner!

Lots of money could be made by foreigners here were they able to hold title deeds and buy land, for then they could lend money on mortgages, etc., etc. But at present it is quite out of the question. There is, however, a glimmer of hope that the present unsatisfactory state of affairs will be brought to a conclusion, for the foreigners have addressed a memorial to the Secretary of State, through Mr. Holland, and therein, it is said, prayed Lord Salisbury to give the matter his prompt and earnest consideration. In dealing with this question there are two local magnates who will have to be reckoned with, namely Messrs. Boyd and Company, proprietors of the *Smith*, and especially, and they have succeeded in buying up the whole of the vast area on which the town of Tamsui is built. Liu is a man of great influence, and his annual income is said to be a little over a quarter of a million of dollars. He not only owns two-thirds of the town lots of Tamsui, but vast tracts of rice plains and gold fields, etc. He is a very agreeable man, well educated, and recently invited a large number of merchants to come to Tamsui, where a capital foreign firm and No. 1 champagne was provided for the guests. Liu has opened up negotiations with the savages, and numbers of the headmen come to his *yamen* once a year to receive presents of clothing, food, liquor and agricultural implements. Thus Liu has extended his influence over the savages as well as the Chinese inhabitants of the island. He is at present the very best of terms with Liu Ming-chuan, who was not slow to appreciate the advantages of close friendship with a man who perhaps governs the island more than the conservative bug-bears of the Chinese Government have any idea of.

The town of Tamsui is well laid out; all the streets being wide and at right-angles to one another. Here, too, much to my surprise, I found rich folk playing for tiny but well-stocked compadres' stores owned by a Straits Chinese man, Mr. Theng, Lal, who does his best to make up for the lack of a hotel by supplying travellers with *rickshaws*, *chairs*, *chow-chow*, and capital wines and beer at very reasonable cost. His establishment is a boon to the residents and a god-send to the globe-trotter. I christened it the "Traveller's Paradise" and ere long a huge board bearing the name will meet the eyes of those who go to see the many interesting sights of the island, the railways, arsenals, colleges, wide roads, foreign hospitals, clubs and the boiling sulphur springs in the neighbourhood.

KEELUNG.

This port lies to the North-east of Tamsui, in lat. 25° 9' N. and long. 121° 9' E. To go to it from Ho-bei (Tamsui) it is necessary to steam, or sail, round the northern end of the island which may be done, in a fast steamer, in about four hours. The northern coast is high and mountainous except in the North-west part which is low and has reefs extending to a considerable distance into the sea. Foli point is the first head-land that comes into view. Close to it we sighted a huge steel buoy which, after getting adrift from its anchorage in the Yangtze river, near Shanghai, about two years ago was stranded here. Leaving Foli point you next have to "round" Mason peninsula immediately east of which there is a bay three miles across, and two miles further on is the entrance to Keelung harbour which you enter by keeping Bush Island on the port side and the buoy which marks the end of a reef on the starboard side. Here there is a small custom house, the office of the Chinese Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, a small native town where the General in command of the garrison resides; several well-made forts which are manned with Armstrong guns; the residences of Captain Petered and Lieutenant Hecht, military instructor; the terminus of the Taipei-Keelung railway; a shanty for European railway employes and an antiquated dredger which cannot and never will be able to deepen the harbour. The country round this port is richly wooded, and the land rising in a succession of picturesque knolls and undulating hills, fantastically piled one above the other and backed again by another lofty range of hills. Few dwellings or signs of cultivation are visible, but the brilliancy of the verdure and luxuriance of vegetation renders the *coup d'oeil* most striking—a vast contrast to the sterile looking mainland of China. Foli Island is near the entrance to the harbour, and it is where the Keelung coal mines are situated. Junks go *thither* through a narrow channel, and bring the coal round to the port. It is in that district, Petau, that the Wan-on mines are situated, the out-put of which the steamer *Smith* brings to Hongkong every month and the *Carr* carries to Shanghai where it is being introduced on the market. The "Wan-on" coal is far superior to the Keelung coal and has been favourably reported on by several experts, notably by Mr. Cromarty, the chief engineer of the *Smith*. The "Wan-on" coal is sent to many miles, and is at present worked by coolies who are merely making the surface coal. At no instant date the enterprising merchant who has leased the mine from the Government will import machinery and have his property worked upon the latest western principle. He anticipates a large trade owing to the fact that the coal being of good quality and being close to both Shanghai and Hongkong he can sell it at a price which, while cheap for coal of that description, will bring him a satisfactory return.

With the foregoing notes I close my report on the Treaty ports of Formosa. No ports are open to trade on the East coast, which possesses only a few small harbours and is occupied by savages and half-civilized aborigines. The whole of the East coast of the island for a distance of fully fifty miles inland, which is perhaps the most valuable portion of the province, is still, comparatively speaking, a *terra incognita*, and is in the hands of the savage tribes who are useless to themselves and a danger to others. It is desirable, of more extensive information, than is embodied in the foregoing remarks, to read "An account of the exploring expedition of the Commissioner Peiry," and the works of Mr. Swinhoe and the Imperial Maritime Customs. Centralist is that globe-trotter have not "done" the world until they have seen North Formosa, and travelled by the railway across the "island province," which the early Portuguese settlers very rightly termed Formosa "beautiful isle."

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day commenced business as a MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT at Hongkong and Canton under the style of SHEWAN & CO. Mr. CHARLES ALEXANDER TOMES will sign the FIRM'S name.

ROBT. SHEWAN.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1891.

NORTH-BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS for the above Company from this date.

SHEWAN & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1891.

THE YANG-TZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned has been appointed ACTING AGENT for the above Association from this date.

C. MURRAY ADAMSON,
Agent and Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1891.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS for the above Line of Steamers in Hongkong and China.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Messagers, 6th June, 1891.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed AGENTS for the above Line of Steamers in Hongkong and China.

DODDIE, CARILL & Co.
Messagers, 5th June, 1891.